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COUNCIL ON EAST ASIA ADOPTS 2 SUGGESTIONS BY GOVERNMENT FOR CONSTRUCTING NEW ORDER

Covers Basic Policies For Educational Reform and Population Increase

SUZUKI EXPLAINS PLAN

Japanese Nationals Will Be Assigned to Places in Co-Prosperity Sphere

AGRICULTURE STRESSED

Two suggestions put by the Government regarding the cultural policies and population policy connected with the construction of Greater East Asia were discussed and adopted without dissension by the Greater East Asia Construction Council at its third general meeting Thursday, it was announced by the Board of Information at 4:30 p.m. the same day.

The meeting was held at the Premier's official residence from 2 p.m. to 4:15 p.m., with Premier General Hideki Tojo, all other Cabinet Ministers and members of the Council, attending, the Information Board announcement said.

Suzuki Explains

Lieutenant-General Telichi Suzuki President of the Planning Board and Chief Secretary of the Council, made the following statement for the occasion, according to Domei:

"At the third general meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council today, the Government's suggestions on cultural and educational policies and population policy for the Greater East Asia construction were adopted. It hardly needs emphasis here that it is a basic requirement for Japan to maintain quite a large number of population, if this country fights out the War of Greater East Asia, enhance the great principle embodied in the Empire founding to the world, construct a new order in Greater East Asia on the basis of moral principles, and contribute to the building up of a new world order. Manifestation of true traits and aspects by the Imperial Japanese subjects, who constitute the mainstay of the new order, also is basically an essential matter. Policies for all these were discussed mainly at the second and third divisions of the Council. Up to now, these divisions have held their meetings five times. A joint meeting of these divisions also was held during the intervening period. As a result of careful deliberation, the suggestions have been decided at today's meeting. The gist of the suggestions, which were adopted today, follows:

Educational Policy

"As regards the educational training policy of the Imperial subjects, the entire nation should respectfully observe the Imperial Rescript on Education in accordance with the fundamental principle of the national structure of Japan so that all the subjects will understand the moral mission of the Greater East Asia construction, thereby fundamentally training them as leaders of Greater East Asia.

"1. Efforts should be exerted for the cultivation of a sturdy mental and physical condition and the nourishment of broad views and high intelligence based on the combined spirit of the sword and the pen. At the same time, endeavors should be made for the eternal racial development by fostering a virile magnanimity and practical power.

"2. A structure should be established whereby the education, as a rule, is to be managed by the State itself so as to build up men who can personify the operation of constructing a Greater East Asia bloc.

"3. To establish a national plan for monistic education in accordance with the collective demand of national policy for various fields, such as national defense, industry, education, etc. instituting at the same time an educational structure by which to train people on the basis of family and society as a single body.

"4. To foster science and to devote efforts for the creational evolution in scientific technique, political, economic and cultural fields.

"5. To enhance moral relations between teacher and pupil and simultaneously, to devote energy for the cultivation of a spirit respecting the educationists.

Reform Called

"On these fundamental policies, priority should be placed in reforming the educational structure in a comprehensive sphere, namely, the reform in education through history; put into practice the spirit of reverence; renovation in universities based on various real Japanese education; repletion of the education

(Continued on Page 2)

2 U.S. Vessels Sunk In Gulf of Mexico By Axis Submarines

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The United States Navy Department announced today that two medium-sized United States freighters were sunk in the Gulf of Mexico by enemy submarines, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

WORLD PEACE IS AIM OF ASIA FEDERATION

Will Spread Great Principle Of Hakko Ichiu Throughout New Sphere

PRESIDENT MAKES PLEDGE

Intensive Efforts Will Be Made, Says General Senjuro Hayashi

General Senjuro Hayashi, president of the Dai-Nippon East Asia Development Federation, and former Premier, pledged his organization to intensive efforts to make the great principle of Hakko Ichiu, upheld by Japan since its founding 2,602 years ago, prevail throughout the area embracing Greater East Asia, thereby contributing toward the establishment of a lasting peace in the world.

General Hayashi's pledge was made in an address to a general meeting of federation officials, the first since the reorganization of the body, held at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi Thursday morning.

The reorganization of the federation came last week. The move was designed to permit the organization to work in closer collaboration with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which had been strengthened as the plan of organizing the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association took shape.

Thursday's meeting was attended by more than 130 newly appointed federation officials.

A report from Dr. Mannoshin Yamaoka, director general, in which the circumstances of the reorganization of the federation were explained, opened the proceedings.

More Officials Named

Toward the end of the meeting, General Hayashi, named further new officials. Their names follow: Kazue Kuwashima, assistant director general, concurrently director of the first bureau, Lieutenant-General Susumu Fujita, director of the second bureau, Nanao Matsui, director of the third bureau, Vice Admiral Seishi Tsuda, director of the fourth bureau, Kameichiro Nakamura, director of the fifth bureau, Keigi Ozaki, director of the planning bureau, and Lieutenant-General Shigeru Nakayama, director of the training bureau.

The gist of General Hayashi's address, as reported by Domei, was as follows:

"There are three things the nation has to do in order to realize the national ideal. Firstly, the people must get into a mood in which they will come to a conviction that they will march on to final victory in the war. Secondly, they must see that all their resources are concentrated on the conduct of the war. Thirdly, they must arrange matters in their private lives always with the predominant thought that the war will be brought to a victorious conclusion without unnecessary delay.

"In order to attain these objectives it will be necessary to adjust and strengthen the nation's domestic structure to make possible the concentration of political power in the country on the task which is to conduct a successful war.

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has been formed by leaders in all fields of endeavor in a move to expedite the realization of the sort of political structure considered as absolutely necessary to the attainment of the objectives of the war.

Will Work With I.R.A.A.

"Henceforth our federation will line up with the Throne aid political association. In doing so it will be working along the lines of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association whose policies are upheld by us and at whose side we are to stand according to the guiding principles of our organization.

"The chief objective of our federation is to make the principle of Hakko Ichiu on which our country rests prevail throughout Greater East Asia. Our ideal is the ideal of

(Continued on Page 2)

Spirit of 'Z' Flag Guides Navy; Australia Absolutely Helpless; Southern Program Progresses

Captain Hiraide Extols Achievements of Invincible Japanese Fleet in Radio Address After His Return From Tour of South

Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the Southern Regions, addressed the entire nation for an hour and half over the radio at 7:30 p.m. Thursday. Captain Hiraide's speech entitled, "What Decides the Rise or Fall of the Nation?" is translated by Domei as follows:

"Immediately on the brink of the Battle of the Japan Sea 37 years ago, the "Z" flag was hoisted atop the main mast of the Flagship Mikasa. As you are well aware, this signal flag conveyed the gallant meaning, 'The rise or decline of the nation is staked on this one battle.'

"When the brave attack on Pearl Harbor was launched on December 8 of last year the same Z flag was hoisted atop the main mast of the flagship of the attacking fleet. The officers and men who looked up at this signal flag, at once opened fire, picturing to themselves the brilliant scene of the Battle of the Japan Sea, 37 years ago.

Same Issue at Stake

"Upon the Battle of Pearl Harbor, as signalled by the "Z" Flag, was again staked the rise or fall of the nation. In the case of the Russo-Japanese War, the Battle of the Japan Sea decided the victory of Japan in parallel with the battle of the Mukden of the Imperial Army. However, in the Hawaiian battle, it was to be a harbinger of the War of Greater East Asia. In other words, the "Z" flag hoisted in the Battle of the Japan Sea was a declaration of a decisive battle that was to deal a coup de grace to the enemy, but the "Z" flag hoisted in the Pacific Ocean was an order to commence annihilation of the enemy fleet.

"As you are very well aware, since the Battle off Hawaii, the Imperial Japanese Navy has scored victory after victory in all its encounters with the enemy fleet to the utter dismay and astonishment of the world. But, the war is still ahead of us.

"In welcoming the 37th anniversary of Navy Day, we, the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor, should muster our indefatigable and dauntless spirit to fight out the war to the finish without committing the folly of crowing too much over the victories in the first state of the war, attaching our unshakable faith in God's help under the aegis of the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty.

How Victories Are Won

"In order to refresh our stern determination to fight out the war no matter how long it may be protracted until the fighting power and spirit of the enemy are totally crushed, it would serve a good purpose to know how these brilliant victories have been secured, how our officers and men are fighting at the fronts, and what conditions are existing in the occupied territories.

"Fortunately, I have just returned from a tour of inspection of the Southern Regions, and for this reason, I wish to tell you all about what I saw, interweaving in my account, the conditions now existing in these territories.

"How have the glorious victories since the outbreak of the war been achieved? First of all, it is the fruit of the most intensive and martial training, as well as due to constant study and research work, in which our forbears of the Imperial Japanese Navy, including the highest admirals down to the lowest sailors, have participated ever since the Battle of the Japan Sea, bearing in mind the maxim of not crowing too much over victories wrested from the enemy.

Confidence Built Up

"By martial training we have built up the confidence of unfailing of annihilating the enemy based upon this unshakable confidence in victory. That is the tradition of our Imperial Navy. Ever since the inferior naval ratio of 5-5-3 was foisted upon us at the Washington Conference, all the efforts of the Imperial Japanese Navy have been concentrated upon the improvement of arms and ammunition, on the martial training of men and on the study of strategical technique, and the traditional spirit of the Imperial Japanese Navy has burned fiercely.

"Even at the time of the Washington Conference there were signs of an Anglo-American combination, and possibilities were that we would have to face the music of a 10-3 ratio in actual battle. In order to cope with such a situation, qualitative improvement of arms and ammunition was naturally demanded of us, because on account of the great quantitative difference, we could not hope, by any stretch of imagination, to be a match for the enemy. Fortunately, the superiority of our arms and ammunition has been definitely proved by the current war. New weapons are being used by the Japanese Navy in the current war, as witness the work of the Special Attack Flotilla which penetrated deep into Pearl Harbor.

Superior Strategy

"We must not lose sight of the fact that, in parallel with the improvement of arms and ammunition, blood-sucking strategical studies have been pushed. The glorious victories scored by our Navy in the battles of Hawaii, Malaya, the Greater East Asia Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Coral Sea, in all of which the Japanese Navy took the enemy by surprise, are all the fruits of superior strategy of the Japanese Navy.

"Whatever superior arms and ammunition you may have, however, it is necessary to have martial training of the officers and men in order to secure maximum efficiency of these superior arms and ammunition. In the teachings of the late Fleet Admiral Togo it was said, 'One gun which makes a sure hit with every shot is equal to a hundred guns which register only one hit out of a hundred shots.' This maxim was the goal of the intensive training of the Japanese Navy. This intensive effort by our officers and men, conducted year after year for a long period of time, cannot fail to bear fruit.

"However, even such training cannot evince its real worth in actual battle, unless great spiritual force is invoked. Therefore, the gallant victories secured by the Japanese Navy may be ascribed to this latter factor that has been evinced by our officers and men.

'Seek and Destroy'

"The traditional spirit of the Japanese Navy, which demands, 'Don't die before you down the enemy' transforms itself into the faith, 'See and Destroy' and 'Seek and Destroy.' It is on account of this unshakable faith that the Japanese Navy can challenge a powerful enemy even with a small fleet. Let me cite you an instance.

"One of our naval fighter planes which fulfilled the duty of reconnoitering over enemy terrain sighted about a dozen enemy planes on an airfield. The members of the crew thought it a pity to leave these planes unmolested. Accordingly, the ship swooped down and after destroying the planes on the ground by machine-gun fire, it zoomed up again. Unfortunately, however, the pilot was hit in one shoulder. He succeeded in coming back to our base in spite of the serious wound, but upon landing, fell unconscious. Upon recovering consciousness, he said, 'Please deliver my report to the Navy Headquarters.' No sooner had he uttered these words than he cried, 'Long live His Majesty the Emperor' and seemed to breathe his last. However, to the astonishment of all present, he suddenly rose and again uttered in a feeble voice 'Long live His Majesty the Emperor,' and this time he passed away with a smile on his face.

"In the sea battle off Bali Island, two lone Japanese destroyers dashed into a large enemy squadron which included a cruiser and dealt the enemy a crushing blow. This is another instance of the bravery of our officers and men.

Daring Action on Sea

"In the battle off Surabaya and the battle off Batavia, the fight was so severe that the two fleets closed in, and unfortunately one of our destroyers was damaged. The destroyer's speed dropped; it began to drift but even while drifting, it sank an enemy warship and inflicted heavy damage on yet another enemy vessel. This damaged destroyer then had the nerve to anchor, together with other of our warships, off the coast of Java, in waters still infested by the enemy fleet. After undergoing repairs here, she then fought another battle and returned to its base. I would not be at all surprised if the enemy felt completely stunned at the courage and composure of the members of the crew of this boat.

"In this manner, the dauntless spirit of our officers and men has been evinced in every one of the battles that has thus far been fought. In the battles off Surabaya and Java, five cruisers and 23 other warships of the Anglo American-Dutch Combined fleet were annihilated. Against this result, we lost only one mine sweeper and had one destroyer, of which I spoke just now, slightly damaged. Such brilliant results are beyond the imagination of the enemy.

47 Warships Sunk

"Furthermore, during the period of one month, commencing with the battle off Endau, which was fought on January 27, and ending with the battle off Batavia which was fought on March 1, the total number of enemy ships sunk by us in the Greater East Asia Sea aggregated 47 warships, excluding transports or merchantmen.

"Again, 'cooperation among men' plays an important role in the deployment of fighting power, which should not be lost sight of. As an instance of cooperation among officers and men of our Navy, let me cite the following instance:

"Soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, one of our destroyers unfortunately sank in a southern sea. As the destroyer disappeared, one of the sailors in the water sighted an officer with a buoy ahead of him. 'Are you alright?' asked the sailor, whereupon the officer responded 'Are you alright? Not hurt?' Replying 'I'm quite alright' the sailor approached the officer and was surprised to find that he was seriously wounded. The sailor encouraged the officer, 'Please, keep up your nerve, hold on to me.' The officer then said, 'I am badly burnt and I don't think I can keep up for long. I don't need the buoy, so you may have it. Don't be impatient, wait for rescue.' He then pushed the buoy to the sailor and soon disappeared into the sea, completely exhausted.

Cooperate to End

The sailor was presently rescued by one of our boats. To the last, the officer and the sailor helped each other. The reason why our officers and men are so strong can be gauged from this account.

"Behind the glorious victories of our Navy are such factors as stated above, and the reason why these factors can be made to show the highest efficiency in times of war is because we enjoy the aegis of the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor.

"To be ruled by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal and to be permitted to immolate our lives under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty for the cause of the nation are the privilege and honor enjoyed in this wide world only by the people of Japan. When we think of this, we are really overwhelmed with a keen sense of appreciation and happiness for having been born in a country such as ours.

"What significance then, do these glorious victories have? Putting aside the significances of the battles off Hawaii, Malaya, Surabaya and Batavia, for they have already been repeatedly dwelt upon in the past, I wish to restrict myself chiefly on the significance of the Battle of the Coral Sea.

"The Battle of the Coral Sea was fought for two days on May 7 and 8, but this was a battle of two entirely different characters. The clash on May 7 was similar in nature to the battle fought off the Malay Peninsula. The influential Anglo-American combined fleet was lured into the northern part of the Coral Sea by a feint made by our small aircraft carrier, and our Naval Force speedily trapped the enemy fleet and finished it in one swoop. This battle clearly shows the poor strategy of the enemy commander.

Poor Enemy Leadership

"A careful survey of this battle reveals vividly the poor tactical technique of enemy leadership. It appears that leaders in Britain and the United States do not notice the outmoded and poor strategical abilities of their naval commanders, and by the time they realize this, both Britain and the United States will have become third rate sea Powers. Poor strategical knowledge was the vulnerable point of the enemy fleet in this battle. We lost one small aircraft carrier which had been converted from an oil tanker, but we succeeded in sinking a United States battleship of the California type and heavily damaged a British warship of the Warspite class.

"The battle fought on May 8, the following day, was a modern sea battle in every sense of the words, for it was a battle of 'we or they' between groups of aircraft carriers of the first class, and it can be conjectured that it was a nerve-breaking battle of several hours' duration.

"Several hundred planes, Japanese and enemy stormed at each other's aircraft carriers and staged violent

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

WAR PRESSURE EXTREMELY HEAVY, SAYS CURTIN

LISBON, May 21.—Predicting that the rate of expenditure per day by July 1 will mount to £1 million, Prime Minister John Curtin said: "Australians have already been told of the grave possibilities. I now repeat this warning in the sternest of stern." He added that the tempo of struggle is increasing as the fighting forces are now faced with a supreme test.

SMUTS ADMITS BRILLIANT SUCCESSES OF JAPAN

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—According to an Australian broadcast, General Jans Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, pointed out in Cairo today that Japan is a rising Power and that it has had nothing but successes in the current war. "Moreover," the broadcast further revealed, "General Smuts declared that Japan's achievements have indeed been spectacular."

HUGE INCREASE IN AMERICAN INDIVIDUAL TAX

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—The House Ways and Means Committee voted to increase the individual income tax in the United States by a stupendous amount of $2,750,000,000, it was revealed by a San Francisco broadcast today.

DRASTIC CUT IN U.S. GASOLINE QUOTA FORTHCOMING

STOCKHOLM, May 21.—Disclosing the lack of necessary tankers for transportation, President Roosevelt forecast that a much more drastic curtailment in the consumption of gasoline will be inevitable.

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW

LISBON, May 21.—Stressing the imminent danger to Chungking and its vicinity, a military spokesman of the Chungking-Regime today declared for the third time in the past few days that China is confronted with the most critical moment unparalleled in its history.

AUSTRALIA NEEDS MORE PLANES FOR DEFENSE

LISBON, May 21.—Strongly emphasizing the need for more planes in Australia, A. S. Drakeford, Minister for Air, declared that the slogan of Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs in London, should be "Planes, more planes and still more planes."

ONE TROUBLE AFTER ANOTHER IN AUSTRALIA

LISBON, May 21.—In today's Parliament session, a member of the Opposition said that the clothes rationing was all very well, but what was going to be done about thousands of shop hands who lost their jobs through this measure, he wanted to know.

Argentina Confiscates American Magazine For Provoking Article

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 20.—All copies of the American weekly, Collier's Magazine of April 18, were confiscated by the Argentine Government on the ground that the magazine carried an article by an American writer stating that Argentina is pro-Axis, it was learned here today. Meantime, the Government has lodged a protest with the United States Government regarding the article, it was said.

HORE BELISHA RAPS CHURCHILL CABINET

Military Defeats Bitterly Denounced by Ex-Chief Of War

INCOMPETENCY SCORED

Critical House of Commons Demands More Detailed Reports on Fighting

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Denouncing British defeats in Burma as well as in Malaya, Leslie Hore Belisha, former British Secretary of State for War, in a speech before the House of Commons today, bitterly attacked the Churchill Government for its incompetency, according to a Reuters report received here from London today.

During his speech, Mr. Hore Belisha declared that the frequent changes of military chiefs, as carried out by the Churchill Cabinet, would only cause British troops to lose confidence in their commanders, the report said.

Probe Suggestion Rejected

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, May 20.—The British Government rejected a proposal for an investigation of the loss of Singapore, pointing out that such an investigation would only cause confusion in the carriying out of war measures.

Meanwhile, Haden Guest demanded in the House of Commons that the House should receive more detailed information about the situation in East Asia, it is reported by the British news service. The British people are uneasy as to the fate of England on account of the lack of a clear statement by the Government. He also demanded the dispatch of British soldiers and airmen to Australia. He declared that Churchill should resign his post as Minister of Defense and should devote himself to political matters only. The war had become a world war with war operations in all parts of the world, he said, adding that the handling of these should be left to experts not being subjected to the direct control of the Prime Minister.

Wants Explanation

Mr. Hore Belisha, former British War Minister, declared that, at the present the military experts received their directions from the political ministers in Britain. This system had been created prior to the "Norway catastrophe." The nearly "uninterrupted and unceasing succession of strategical catastrophies can be traced back to certain persons who have been responsible for this on account of the mixture of political, strategical and military elements in the war machine", he declared. For reasons of this responsibility, this state of affairs must not continue, Mr. Hore Belisha emphasized.

In connection with the difficulties experienced in Greece, Crete, Malaya and Burma, he demanded an explanation by the responsible men who had dispatched the troops to these battlefields without the corresponding support from the air. Hore Belisha finally demanded that the military experts should either have a seat in the War Cabinet and receive full power or they should be appointed Undersecretaries of State.

To Close French Consulates

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, stated today in the Lower Chamber, that the Canadian Government has requested the Vichy Government to close all of its consulates in that country, according to a Havas report received here from Ottawa today. This move, however, does not mean that diplomatic relations between the two countries have been severed, the report said.

REMNANTS FLEEING INTO INDIA BOMBED BY JAPANESE AIRMEN; KIANGSI BASES ALSO BLOWN UP

Enemy Headquarters Announces Attack on Assam Region

HEAVY DAMAGE SEEN

Military Establishments at Yushan, Kuanghsin, and Other Places Blasted

NU RIVER DRIVE TOLD

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The Japanese Air Force again carried out an intense bombing raid on the eastern part of Assam Province, India, on Monday according to an announcement issued by the headquarters of the Allied forces in India as reported in a New Delhi dispatch.

Heavy damages were believed to have been inflicted on Allied remnants fleeing into India.

Kiangsi Bases Blasted

Domei

CANTON, May 21.—Devastating bombing operations were carried out yesterday by Japanese Army Air Units on various strategic points in Kiangsi Province, according to information reaching here from Kian today.

The raiding planes furiously bombed enemy military establishments at Yushan, Kuanghsin, Kweich, Tungsiang, Tsinsien, Linchuan, Nancheng, Lichuan and other points along the Chekiang Railway.

Enemy Blows Up Bridge
By Asahi Correspondent

Domei

YUNNAN FRONT, May 16.—Approaching close to the enemy forces who were waiting in ambush across the Nu River, I was able to see with my own eyes a terrible confusion in the enemy position as they blasted the Huitung Bridge, known otherwise as the Salween Bridge, in order to check the smashing advance of the Imperial Forces.

I reached the banks of the Nu River where steel girders and cables were still visible above the water. These were the only remains of the Huitung suspension bridge spanning the 150-meter wide Nu River which was blasted by the retreating Chungking troops.

About 100 meters lower stream, I could see the crossroads and a part of the framework of another bridge which was shattered to smithereens by our Air Units last year. On the other side of the river were three ships which evidently were used in transporting munitions until the new bridge was constructed.

I saw thousands of motor-cars and trucks abandoned by the fleeing Chiang troops on both banks of the river, completely cutting off traffic. The vehicles were heavily laden with war materials which the enemy troops, in the dead of night, tried to smuggle away or set on fire.

Enemy Soldiers Spotted

As I climbed half way up the mountain standing about 2,000 meters above sea-level, I could get a panoramic view of the enemy position. Now and then, I noticed a few enemy troops creeping up to the abandoned trucks to drive them away, but many vehicles plunged off the road into the deep ravine, clearly indicating the confusion caused to the Chungking troops who were hard pressed by the lightning attack of the Japanese Forces.

Going past the Burma-China frontier and penetrating further 200 kilometers into Lameng by way of Lungling, I was able to experience the hardships of the soldiers at the very front line.

The officers and men of the Imperial Forces are spending many a sleepless night in keeping close vigilance over the enemy camp located on a towering mountain opposite the Nu River. Now and then, flickers of automobile headlights become visible, but otherwise, the atmosphere is perfectly still.

Suddenly, the dismal silence was broken by a series of explosions on the Chungking side of the river and flames flared up, shedding light on the ravine and mountain sides. The war materials which the enemy abandoned must have been set on fire. Just about the time when the blaze, which had lit the entire sky in flaming red, was about to die out, another series of explosions occurred, turning the entire surroundings into a sea of flames. The procedure repeated deep into the night.

When I reached the scene of the terrific battle the following morning, everything indicated to a terrible confusion caused in the enemy forces who were forced to leave

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SPIRIT OF 'Z' FLAG GUIDES NAVY; AUSTRALIANS ARE HELPLESS

(Continued From Page 1)

dog-fights. Although we were seriously outnumbered, we sank two powerful U.S. aircraft carriers for certain and destroyed all the planes on board. Besides the enemy planes destroyed as the result of the sinking of the aircraft carriers, we shot down four times as many in air combats, which shows that our fighting strength is far superior to that of the enemy. The fact that our planes daringly attacked and heavily damaged large warships protecting the aircraft carriers indicates we had plenty of reserve in our fighting strength.

Traditional Spirit Displayed

"In this fierce breath-taking battle, some of our planes, as announced already, made head-on crashes with torpedoes against a large enemy cruiser and caused serious damage by setting it on fire. Thus, they fully displayed the traditional spirit of our Navy to destroy the enemy.

"We who are on the home front should not merely rejoice at the reports of these glorious victories. Solemnly and reverently we must recall that the loyal spirits of those heroes who sacrificed their lives—war gods—have been protecting our country. I keenly feel that we must completely do away with the selfish, individualistic spirit of America and Britain.

"What we were really surprised at in this sea battle was the speedy retreat made by the remaining enemy vessels, which can be termed a 'desperate flight'. Although we regret that we could not discover them after several days' search in the Coral Sea, survivors are said to have recently reached Sydney according to the latest information available.

"The enemy military authorities, in desperate efforts to conceal their defeat, are said to have ordered the survivors to keep the debacle in strict secrecy and moreover, are reported to have isolated them in special quarters. This report from Australia clearly indicates how President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill are attaching serious views to the defeat in this sea battle. The more they try to conceal defeat under the pretext of military necessity, the greater will be its repercussions. The propaganda for their own victory will undoubtedly prove suicidal for them. The term 'highly ridiculous,' I believe, should be applied to such an instance.

Now Our Patrol Zone

"With the enemy fleet beating a hasty retreat following the naval battle, the Coral Sea has become our patrol zone and this fact must be clear to naval experts of America and Britain.

"What is most interesting in the Battle of the Coral Sea is the comparison in the activities of the Anglo-American combined fleet and the Imperial Japanese Fleet. Indicating their national traits, marked differences can be observed in their actions.

"Fully reflecting the old, cunning nature of Britain, the British fleet tried to utilize the American fleet for its own protection. The sinking of the U.S. battleship of the California type, the damaging of the British warship of the Warspite class and the fact that Australian aircraft did not cooperate with them are clear evidences of this fact.

"The innocent, naive Americans, egged on by the British, came right in front of the brunt of our attack and put up desperate resistance, only to be beaten completely. Especially the members of the crew of the American seaplanes from the aircraft carriers seem to have fought courageously, but under the leadership of a poor commander they had to face complete failure. This was vividly seen in the results of the battle.

"If necessary, we are fully prepared to show to the American and British public sure proof of our annihilating victory in the battle of the Coral Sea as we did in the case of the Hawaiian debacle of the United States, but for the present we prefer to wait until Roosevelt makes his own confession of the defeat in his own way. We are watching with keen interest how these American and British cheaters will manage with their own countrymen and the world.

"In any event, how great their shock and uneasiness were can be seen from the fact that they withdrew their two nest-egg aircraft carriers farther south in all haste. Perhaps, their idea is to show themselves to Australians and New Zealanders for purposes of propaganda.

Australia's Sorry Plight

"Sorry is the plight of Australia. Australia, which was regarded as a paradise, is facing an imminent holocaust on account of its hostility against us by relying on unreliable Britain and the United States. This is retribution for not having selected men of foresight for their leaders and is the lot of those who do not exercise introspection.

"As long as Australia is our enemy, our sacred and infallible sword shall fall upon the Australians. I wonder how the seven million people on that continent feel in the face of this reality.

"What I wish to refer to briefly at this juncture is the fact that the fighting strength of the enemy has been decisively reduced as a result of the Battle of the Coral Sea. The remaining aircraft carriers of the enemy, for instance, number only three. However, aircraft carriers converted from merchantmen are being completed one after another in enemy countries. The enemy, also, is making frantic efforts to speed up construction of regular aircraft carriers. Our Navy and the State, therefore, should continue untiring endeavors, more and more, to expand the present superior position of our Naval Force, and must not relax their efforts to annihilate the enemy.

Futile Air Raid

"I further would refer to the enemy air raid over Japan Proper on April 18 and the enemy submarine activities. With respect to the raid by the American airplanes over Japan Proper, an official announcement has already been made by the competent authorities, and therefore, I deem it needless to repeat here the explanation of the circumstances.

"Viewed strategically, however, the enemy air raid was merely a part of the enemy's so-called guerilla warfare.

"The air raid defeated its own purpose. It yielded nothing, but tended to strengthen the unity of the Japanese nation and to perfect the anti-air defense facilities in Japan. Indications are that the action of the American air force was subjected to heated criticism in the United States which embarrassed the authorities concerned.

"The essential principle of strategy is to concentrate attacking forces in order to attain thorough war results. The Japanese strategy invariably is to conduct thorough and effective military operations in succession until the enemy is destroyed or our forces fall.

"No one can assert that there will be no further guerilla operations of this sort over Japan Proper in the future, as stated on many previous occasions. I hope that this point is fully realized by the people, who are in the midst of the vortex of the current great war, in which the destiny of the nation is staked. In this connection, I would like to recall that what the officers and men on the front beg most of you people at home is that you remain absolutely unperturbed over trifling enemy air attacks. They earnestly wish that you people will proceed with the successful conclusion of the war, with a tenacious spirit and firm conviction of final victory.

"The next subject which I wish to dwell upon is enemy submarine activities. Of late, a fairly large number of enemy submarines have been continuing guerrilla operations in the western Pacific.

"Unfortunately, several of our ships have suffered, but the volume of our losses is infinitesmal when compared with the tonnage of American and British vessels that have been sunk by the Axis forces. I herewith explicitly state that our losses in shipping has been far smaller than previously anticipated.

Effective Counter-Measures

"I also wish to say that the Imperial Navy has adopted effective and appropriate counter-measures.

"Since the beginning of the war, to date, we have merely lost one or two tankers, in sharp contrast to the fact that one-third of the United States oil vessels have been sent to the bottom during the same period. Owing to this great loss in the tonnage of oil tankers, the United States is faced with an acute shortage of oil in the Eastern States while the supply is super-abundant in the Pacific coast States. This fact, alone, enables one to understand that levels of the American and our losses in shipping widely differ.

"The Japanese nation which has been familiar with sea from time immemorial must enhance its maritime activities. The things that inspired me profoundly during my trip to the war front were, in the first place, the perfectly close connection maintained between the Army and Navy in their operations which I witnessed wherever I visited. When all phases of the Greater East Asia War are viewed in their entirety, there is no gainsaying that the brilliant victories achieved are attributable, in the main, to this close cooperation between the Army and the Navy in their strategic operations.

Conviction to Win

"Secondly, I was strongly reassured when I felt in my heart the overburning 'conviction to always win' held firmly by the officers and men on the front.

"'Conviction to always win' is something that can be established only when victory is attained in a war which is fought with this conviction. The officers and men in all ranks of the Navy act strictly in accordance with this rule, and they firmly grasp this 'conviction to always win' which they have acquired through actual experience.

"'Highly trained troops' with burning 'conviction to always win' alone can gain victory. This is the iron-bound rule, which has remained intact in the East and West throughout all ages.

"Since the outbreak of the war, our Navy has conducted large-scale strategic operations on several occasions, and the officers and men have been given good chances to gain vital experience for this 'conviction to always win.'

"To cite an example, I would say that, in the great annihilating battle of the Java Sea, our Naval Unit swiftly attacked the powerful combined fleet of the enemy and sent them to the bottom at the very moment the latter nosed into the Java Sea. With this lightning attack, the enemy lost their superiority complex which they had evidently held before, and our Navy attained a brilliant victory. There were a number of miraculous incidents which may, so to speak, be ascribable to God-given aid, during the battle, but the fact that our Navy did not lose a single vessel whereas the whole enemy fleet was practically wiped out, eloquently testifies to the mental as well as technical superiority of our Naval Forces.

Excellent Strategy

"On the other hand, the fact should not be overlooked that excellent strategic and tactical methods give solid basis for the 'conviction to always win.' The fact that since the beginning of the war our aircraft units have scored signal war results several dozen times, that our fleets have efficiently convoyed large groups of transports on many occasions which led to successful landing operations of the Army Forces without serious casualty conspicuously indicates the pre-eminent strategic and tactical methods of our Navy. Each vital experience which our officers and men underwent, enabled them to solidify their 'conviction to always win,' and they have not a bit of doubt about this conviction.

"Another thing that exceedingly pleased me during my trip was the intimacy I witnessed among the officers and men of the Army and the Navy. The entire forces at the front appeared, indeed, to be all a perfectly harmonious family. Whenever I interviewed the unit commanders and staff officers of the Army they disclaimed their merits in favor of the Navy. On each occasion that I met unit commanders and staff officers of the Navy I heard them commend the Army. On the other hand, officers praised their subordinates while the latter placed absolute confidence in the former.

"These pleasant conditions of our forces, when compared with those of the enemy, enable one to clearly discern the difference between a winning nation and the vanquished. It is recalled that the United States Asiatic Fleet, which was in Manila Bay under the command of Admiral Thomas C. Hart at the outbreak of the current war, fled deserting the American army forces in the Philippines which were in a precarious situation, and that the British fleet which was at Singapore beat a hasty retreat, abandoning the British army forces which were fighting against the Japanese Army on the Malay Peninsula.

High Spirit and Good Health

"The officers and men on the front are in excellent spirit and health. Apart from those sectors where battles are raging, the areas under the Japanese occupation are peaceful now, and food and other materials are abundant. I also would say that excessive worry is quite unwarranted regarding tropical maladies.

"Of course, the troops on the front are not leading a comfortable life. They are experiencing unspeakable hardships in fighting against the jungle, tropical heat and angry waves. Nevertheless, I recall the following remark, which a commanding officer on the front made: 'Things are considerably different in the current war as compared with the previous wars, and we are often taken by surprise. In fact, we sometimes feel as if we were participating in a large-scale maneuver in Japan Proper. As we rest after winning a battle, the native inhabitants in the region come around us, waving small flags, and treat us in the same manner that villagers at home welcome us during a maneuver.'

"Each of the men I met on the front practically without exception said: 'It pains us to receive from home comfort bags full of things which are short in supply in Japan. We hope you will tell the people at home not to take too much trouble in sending such comfort bags to us. What we want from home are those comfort bags filled with mental gifts, and we want to receive this sort as often as possible.'

Warm-Hearted Soldiers

"The soldiers on the front have a warm heart. They do their utmost to economize in the use of things needed in Japan and are trying to send home one thing or another, in spite of inconveniences. Indeed, things produced in the Southern Region are being carried home even by warships, besides merchantmen.

"Again, the officers and men on the front believe that the warfront exists at home! This is indicative of their worry over the conditions of the home country and of their wish that the people at home hold tight. But you people may well be at ease. All the officers and men were jubilant when I told them that the whole nation was absolutely calm and steady.

"Thus I have distinctly observed that the men at the forefront of the battlefield are always remembering people behind the gun while people at home never for one moment forget the men at the battle front. There is now no difference between the two in their wholehearted efforts to win the war.

"On the other hand with the enemy nations things are different. That the Anglo-Americans are solely after their own comfort and easy life and therefore in spirit no match for us from the beginning was too plainly revealed in the confessions obtained from the prisoners taken by us.

"Here is a case to the point: An American sailor who was on board a destroyer which was sunk by us was afterward taken prisoner and questioned how his ship was sunk.

Doesn't Know What Happened

"'I don't know'", was his reply. It was too strange that one didn't know how his own ship was sunk and I questioned him further whereupon he added, 'When our ship received the first direct hit our commander immediately ordered us to abandon ship. So we all jumped overboard, and thus we don't know what happened after that.'

"There they are, lost even before they fight. That they are always after their own personal comfort is evident all over in their defense plan of the base. Whereas we, the Imperial Japanese soldiers are always concentrating on the way to launch offensive on our enemy, they are merely striving to defend their own security by concentrating their efforts on strengthening their defense plan.

"Especially interesting is the fact that they had been making full preparations for their defeats, apparently certain that they would surely be beaten before the Japanese attack.

"Thus, they resorted to the most cunning of scorched-earth tactics. For example, they completely broke electric bulbs which are most important for wireless stations, filled oil-wells with cement, or they went as far as to blow up power generators with dynamite.

"The interesting thing is that they did not destroy their own houses. Neither did they abandon equipment and other facilities necessary for reconstructing such industrial plants and other industrial instruments.

"The enemy dug holes in the airdromes to make it impossible for the Japanese Forces to use them. That seemed wise. But, they didn't know that by doing so they made it impossible for themselves to use their own airdromes.

Victims of Own Traps

"They hid their fighters within their trenches and covered them up with nets and other camouflage to keep them from the eyes of our pilots. When the Japanese attacked them their planes were thus unable to defend their own forces. Such were the most representative examples of the enemy 'falling into the trap which they set themselves.'

"It was the fourth day after the fall of the fortress that I visited the Island of Corregidor. I, who had been there many times ever since I had been a first-lieutenant, was surprised to see the inflamed red vista of the island instead of the former beautiful shape enveloped in deep green.

"Trees had lost their branches and leaves, the shapes of mountains were disfigured and all establishments shattered, indicating the severity of the Japanese bombardment.

"When I first set step on the island, the stench from the dead bodies offered me a most unpleasant greeting. The corpses had turned into bleached bones. It was a sorrowful scene.

"The tunnel on the island has withstood the shock of Japanese gunfire and now accommodates 12,000 prisoners, a power generation and radio sets being equipped therein. In sharp contrast to this, nothing remains on the ground, to say nothing of the fortress and establishments.

"What I saw and heard on the island eloquently revealed to me the fierceness of the battle and I could not help but feel grateful for the strenuous efforts of our officers and men.

Inspection Tour Made

"Starting from Manila, I made an inspection tour of Shonan Island, Batavia, Bandoeng, Surabaya and Kupang on Timor Island where Japanese parachute units effected their surprise attack.

"When I arrived at Kupang I keenly felt that I had come to the furthermost line. The occupied areas where I had visited had been plentiful in materials and mountains of spoils of war had been piled up. However, Kupang was another sort of place.

"As you can see by a glance at the map, this is our foremost line. Using Australia as their base, enemy planes supplied from the United States have been active in staging counter-offensives. A complete black-out has been enforced in the village and the Japanese garrison there is living a tense life.

"Although there are military barracks in the vicinity of the air drome, our soldiers do not stay there. Pitching tents in the airfield, they are ready to hop off immediately when enemy planes appear.

"I visited their tents in order to hear of their exploits. It was so dark that I could not see the men though their voices could be heard.

"I wanted to take down in my note book what they told me so as not to miss any details and asked for a light, but it was so small that it threw a beam over a space only 10 centimeters in diameter.

"I was greatly moved over the readiness of our men to hop off whenever enemy machines appeared, even during the time they were telling me their exploits at the time of their landing by parachute.

"Kupang is a small village with a population of 400 or 500, so it cannot supply enough materials for a large Japanese Army or Navy Force. Our soldiers, when they are off duty, go fishing in order to make up the shortage of provisions.

Very Hard Life

"Always under the danger of air attacks, such a hard life has never been seen in other Japanese occupied areas.

"However, our officers and men were all in high spirits.

"The first questions asked me when I visited the place were about the enemy air attack upon Tokyo. In spite of being at the foremost front, they have so much in reserve that they are anxious about the home front. They questioned me, 'Japan Proper is said to have been air raided. Tell us about it.'

"I was moved to tears when I heard these words of our officers and men.

"As frequently reported, the native inhabitants in the Japanese occupied districts are now positively cooperating with the Japanese. I personally witnessed this at the various places I visited.

"As the Dutch Government had prevented the native inhabitants from becoming intimate with the Japanese, they did not know the real conditions of Japan and seemed to have no positive tendency to become acquainted with Japan.

"However, as they now know the real strength of Japan and their oppressors have been driven out, they have begun to yearn after Japan and their confidence in our country is becoming deeper and deeper.

"In Java, a youth said, 'I knew Japanese Forces were strong when I saw the Japanese planes flying high in the air where the Dutch planes could never reach. At that time I was sure that if we cooperated with Japan we could rest assured.'

Japanese Come, Dutch Flee

"Meanwhile, such a verse as, 'Whenever the squall comes the sheep flee, whenever the Japanese come, the Dutch fly' has been composed, expressing their feeling in simple songs.

"Visiting the Japanese occupied zones, I could go any place unarmed without feeling any danger. Knowing that the native inhabitants were our friends, I was very delighted.

"According to a Burmese who had been saved by a Japanese submarine, he served more than 10 years aboard an English vessel as purser and he served faithfully as the subject of a friendly nation.

"However, when the vessel was sunk by a Japanese submarine on the way to Medan in Sumatra, the Britons all struggled to board the life-boats, leaving the Burmese behind, who was kept off at the end of a pistol.

"He was betrayed by the English whom he had believed to be his intimate friends and for the first time came to recognize their inhumanity and cold-bloodedness.

"The purser, saved by a Japanese submarine and accorded warm treatment by those whom he thought as enemy, has offered cooperation with the Japanese from the bottom of his heart.

"It is said that the inhabitants of Batavia were made to recognize the real strength of the Japanese Forces for the first time when they saw Japanese troops destroying dugouts by using the prisoners immediately after the occupation of the city.

"Such examples were also witnessed among the intelligentsia of Sumatra and Java and young inhabitants have rushed forward in their efforts to cooperate with the Japanese Army.

Sing Japanese Anthem

"In Sumatra and Java, native children sang the Japanese anthem on the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor on April 29, while the Japanese Naval March and Patriotic March are sung by them as well as by Japanese children. They are so acquainted with Japanese that they greeted us by saying in Japanese, 'Congratulations.'

"There is an interesting story in this connection. One evening children stepped forward to us and said 'Good morning' in Japanese. We could not but smile, acknowledging that they have been not yet taught to say 'Good evening.'

"What greatly reassured me is the fact that the Three 'A' Movement is now in progress among the youth of Java. The Three 'A' campaign was started under the motto of 'Japan as the Light of Asia,' 'Japan as the Paradise of Asia' and 'Japan as the Leader of Asia,' marking the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor on April 29. When this was shouted, it caught the fancy of the inhabitants and the movement is now making steady progress.

"The solid footing of Chinese overseas residents on the spot attracts our attention. Taking an example from Chinese overseas merchants in Java, they teach their childern thus 'Java, our country, is '. They teach their children that Java is their country from their childhood.

"From such a view, we can trace back the overseas expansion of the Chinese merchants.

"Needless to say, the vital function of the Chinese is excellent. It is said that one day an Englishman, a Malay and a Chinese were taken prisoner after two hours of drifting. While the Chinese had enough energy to work, the English could not stand up and the Malay could only walk.

"From my inspection tour I have come to recognize the necessity of 'spiritual power of the saint' and 'physical power of the barbarian' for guidance of the Southern Regions.

Economic Construction

"I will now make a short report on the economic construction of the same region:

"Construction activities following destruction are making headway more favorably than are imagined in Japan Proper.

"As mentioned before, the scorched-earth policy adopted by the enemy was carried out fairly thoroughly, but repair work of the damaged roads, bridges, harbor facilities, railway lines, as well as airfields and oil installations, is progressing in a rapid manner. Accordingly, it is generally believed that the rehabilitation of these areas will reach the same extent as that of pre-war day within one year if things go on according to program.

"The oil shipped to Japan in the pre-war day was called 'Java oil' and was unrefined, but this time, the Dutch are trying to manufacture perfectly refined oil.

"Sugar and rice, and other agricultural products this year were abundant, and in addition, the output of oil, nickle, tin are seen gradually increasing, and parts of the products are to be shipped to Japan. The former anxiety over the excessive production of copra and rubber has been relieved of because a possibility has been found for utilization of these products in new industrial spheres. This is also very gratifying.

"Moreover, there are good prospects for the cultivation of cotton and further development of unexploited oil resources in the southern areas. This demonstrates the extreme superior ability of the Japanese in the sphere of economic construction as well as in warfare.

Summer Throughout Year

"The Southern Region has summer, all the year round. When walking about in the rural districts in Java, we see native farmers planting young rice in a field next to rice-seed beds or, at the same time, natives harvesting rice at another field. Namely, the rice planted in the morning can be reaped on the afternoon of the same day.

"Travelers can see native children swimming while other boys fly kites which are usually flown in winter in Japan. Thus, peaceful scenes are found everywhere at present in Java, representing the real jubilation of the people.

"Heralding the early realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in urban and rural areas the people are very willing to cooperate with the Japanese who are absorbed in constructive activities, the ultimate aim of which is to insure enduring peace and order in East Asia.

"Now, the war situation has been definitely decided in favor of Japan, thus, intensifying, all the more, the invincible position of the Japanese Forces. The greatest thing won by the Japanese nation through the existing war is the firm conviction of victory against enemy Powers which, thus far, have been believed the strongest in the world.

"The nation to be victorious, first of all, must have confidence of triumph over the enemy. But that must be self-confidence, and not self-conceit. It must be borne in mind that the latter is as dangerous as belittling the enemy.

"With regard to the 'great treasure' in the Southern Region, the situation has become such that signboard, reading 'Japanese use,' have been put up. However, the contents of the treasure box must still be investigated, arranged and then transported.

Enemy Dream Blasted

"Such being the case, it is mentioned that much is left for further expansion in transport facilities and development of industry in Japan. It is a matter of great pleasure, however, that the enemy's idea that a long drawn-out war surely would find Japan in great embarrassment has been blasted completely. Even if the current war becomes protracted, there is no need to be anxious, because Japan's position has been already consolidated favorably. It is certain, therefore, that the United States and Britain, themselves, are voicing the cry in carrying out the long-term warfare, as a consequence of the counter-blockade by Japan against those who originally endeavored to drive Japan into the long war.

"As are well-known to all, every possible attempt has been resorted to by Britain to assume complete command of Burma, as well as India, so far, while the United States apparently designs to wage effective counter attacks against Japan with New Zealand and Australia as footholds. The Battle of the Coral Sea is nothing but an evidence of such circumstances. It is noticeable, however, that these enemy attempts are being frustrated consecutively by the intrepid Japanese Forces.

"However, profound attention should be paid to the point that the enemy Powers place great expectations on their own economic and industrial potentiality, through which they believe they will be able to make up for the series of losing battles they have suffered hitherto. Therefore, it should not be forgotten that the enemy will take the offensive immediately should they find any sign of Japanese weakness. But victory cannot be gained in war even if economic and industrial strength only are powerful.

"The whole situation in the War of Greater East Asia is progressing quite advantageously for Japan.

Japan's Position Strengthened

"Moreover, the development of natural resources has begun in a concrete manner in the Southern Regions. The invincible position of the Japanese Forces has been further strengthened in the war which is going on to a long drawn-out affair. The Japanese officers and men on the battlefield are in high spirits.

"It is quite clear that the enemy will be intent on staging ideological propaganda as well as guerilla warfare, in the future, while making frantic efforts to vitalize their armaments, which are on the verge of total collapse due to the successes of the Japanese Forces.

"As has been already mentioned, full defense against activities of aircraft and submarines are difficult even though we hold mastery of the air and sea. Therefore, we must be prepared for possible guerilla like movements of the enemy aircraft and submarines. But we should not overestimate the fighting strength of the foe by these guerilla activities which may result in some damage on our side, because this is just as the enemy intends.

"Needless to say, modern warfare is called a national total war. This is because of the fact that each individual shares evenly the burden of the war. In order to win out in the War of Greater East Asia, every member of the nation must be strong and this strength should be displayed to the utmost.

"It is recalled that the famous signal flag "Z," which was hoisted atop the mast of the Flagship Mikasa at the beginning of the Japan Sea Battle 37 years ago, symbolized the seething spirit of the Japanese people to annihilate the Russian fleet. The same indomitable fighting spirit is being displayed by the Japanese servicemen in the Pacific and Indian Oceans to the highest degree in the current war.

"In greeting Navy Day which is but several days off, we pay our highest tribute to the spirits of those who have laid down their lives for the country in the course of the present War, recalling gratefully, at the same time, the unremitting devotion of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy who are paving the way for more brilliant victories such as have been achieved up to date in the present war."

World Peace Is Aim Of Asia Federation

(Continued From Page 1)

a world in which there will be a lasting peace and in which all human reces will be in their proper places.

"Branches of our federation will be opened in the centers of population in the country. It will have liaison organs in many places in Greater East Asia. These measures will facilitate our work of making the people in Japan and in Greater East Asia gain knowledge of the new world order whose vision has inspired the country since its founding."

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Meaning of Raids on British In India

NICHI NICHI—The Imperial Forces have gained mastery of the air over the whole of Burma.

On April 18 the Imperial Army Air Force attacked points on the Indian route of supply to Chungking. The raids enable one to get an idea as to the next stage of the campaign against Burma. Imperial Forces will make sure of pounding any place in India if such is considered necessary to deal with Britain if it should use that country as a base from which to operate against us.

Mahatma Gandhi, foremost leader of India, who has rejected proposals of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to India to enter the war, has told the press that the way to prevent war from spreading to India would be by getting Britain to withdraw from India. He also favors the idea of Britain getting out of Asia and Africa.

The Imperial Forces which have driven all British influences out of Asia have brought India under their domination. The complete elimination of Britain from India mus the logical conclusion of the execution of the policy of fighting the War of Greater East Asia to a finish. It is up to the people of India to do what was suggested by Premier Hideki Tojo if they wish to become an independent people.

Britain in Political Confusion

HOCHI—We have often pointed out the fact that a political crisis in Britain is thickening more than ever before with the development of the war situation in East Asia. When everything is turning unfavorably for Britain following the recent brilliant success of the Imperial Naval Forces in the Battle of the Coral Sea, termination of Japan's Burma campaign and advance of Japanese Army Forces toward the Indo-Burmese border, combined with a swelling tendency of the Indians toward their emancipation movement, the British people have begun to feel disappointed with their own Government. They have now started to raise serious cries against their leaders.

This is testified by the fact that the House of Commons in its debate on May 19 over the British war defeat harshly denounced Prime Minister Churchill's war policy. According to a dispatch, Churchill is reported to have asked the House for a vote of confidence. The British political crisis is thus growing more serious than ever. Debates on the floor of the Commons were concentrated on Churchill as being incapable of assuming the responsibility for the war situation. Churchill's dictatorship over the military command was most severely criticized on the one hand and expansion of the sphere of authority vested with war authorities and specialists was insisted, on the other.

All considered, the position of the British Empire as mistress of the Seven Seas has been weakened considerably.

Superior Japanese Weapons

MIYAKO—The Ordnance Department of the War Ministry is said to have made a close comparative study of the arms and ammunition produced in Japan and those manufactured by the enemy, with the result that those produced in Japan are much superior to those of the enemy.

That the Imperial Forces are achieving great war results in various regions since the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia and throwing every nation of the world into consternation, is no doubt attributable to the unparalleled strategy and tactics of the Imperial Army and Navy as well as to the valor and gallantry of all the officers and men, coupled with the superior arms and weapons with which they are equipped.

Some people, however, are apt to put the fighting spirit of the officers and men above arms and ammunition. To make light of these arms is dangerous. Thought should be given to the fact that for years the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy authorities have been doing their utmost in improving their fighting weapons. It should not be forgotten that the great victories won by the Imperial Forces thus far are in large measure due to the superior arms at their disposal.

Council on East Asia Adopts 2 Suggestions

(Continued From Page 1)

of hardworking youths and thoroughness in material education.

"The other policies decided upon include the institution of establishment of a plan to train men required by the State; decentralization of schools from the viewpoint of national defense program; shortening of educational terms; expansion of facilities at universities; improvements in private educational institutions; training of educationists; re-education of teachers and instructors and improvement of their treatment; establishment of national educational system; promotion of family and social education; institution and expansion of educational establishments to train persons advancing to various regions within the Greater East Asia bloc; construction of an organ to investigate and study Greater East Asia and the policies relative to ideology, science, art and religion."

Population Policy

"With regard to the population policy to be adopted in connection with the construction of Greater East Asia, the basic principle will be to work for a rapid increase in and a speedy strengthening of the nationals of the Empire to permit the speedy realization of Greater East Asia and to make a proper adjustment of their distribution to make it possible for them to cooperate with the races of Greater East Asia and insure that the ties binding them will be strong and immutable.

"This principle will be established on a firm basis.

"As regards the increase and strengthening of the nations of the Empire, plans which have already been drafted for the establishment of the population policy already decided upon will be placed in effect comprehensively and vigorously. In enforcing the plans, stress will be put on the following points: securing of the maintenance of agricultural population in a fixed ratio to the nation's population; scattering of large cities; reform of the labor conditions; encouragement of marriage and births; reform of the production and distribution of goods of daily necessities; prevention and stamping out of tuberculosis; and protection of mothers and babies.

Two Areas for Nationals

"With regard to the distribution of the nationals of the Empire, Greater East Asia will be divided into two areas, the one considered fit for the increase and strengthening of the nationals of the Empire, and the other to which nationals of the Empire can be assigned to realize the ideal of co-prosperity.

"Nationals of the Empire who are to go to Greater East Asia will be given necessary training. As for the time for their departure and the areas to which they are to go, they will be determined under a comprehensive plan.

"For people who are residing on the spot measures will be adopted, including provision of adequate protection, establishment of health facilities, and protection and education of children.

"The policy has also been decided on of arranging for people who go to Greater East Asia to settle down there to take their wives with them.

"In short, a comprehensive plan has been established, designed to insure the increase of the numbers and improvement of the quality of nationals of the Empire no matter in what part of Greater East Asia they may reside and in what occupation they may be engaged in."

Remnants Are Bombed By Japanese Airmen

(Continued From Page 1)

several thousand trucks and motorcars jamming the Burma Road running along the sides of steep mountains.

The mass of twisted steel which once was the stern framework of the Huitung Bridge is self-explanation of the fretfulness of the enemy who are still continuing their losing war, unable to realize the fruitlessness of their costly resistance.

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POSTAL SAVINGS TOP ¥10 MILLIARD MARK

Communications Ministry Holds Luncheon Party in Celebration of Epochal Event

The nation's postal savings have exceeded ¥10,000,000,000.

This heartening fact to the nation, engaged in a war on a scale unequaled in history whose issue will decide the future of the Empire, was celebrated Thursday by the Government.

The chief function in honor of the event was a luncheon party held at the Imperial Hotel under the auspices of the Communications Ministry which has the supervision of the Postal Savings Bank.

Premier Hideki Tojo, who personally attended the function, in an address asserted that at no time in the history of the country was the economy of the nation in a better position than today. He pointed to the fact that in the last five years the deposits of the people in the Postal Savings Bank have increased three times and now are in excess of ¥10,000,000,000. He attributed this fact in large measure to the awakening of the people in general to the situation which challenges every subject of the Empire to make every sacrifice for the State.

The Premier said that there would be military operations ahead which would be on a far greater scale than they had been before. He expected the nation's 100,000,000 people to redouble their efforts to adjust their living to the wartime conditions.

The luncheon followed a ceremony held at the same place, in which persons who have rendered distinguished services to the cause of increasing postal savings were honored.

There were more than 1,000 persons so honored. Their representatives, numbering 58, received letters of thanks from Communications Minister Ken Terashima.

10 Honored for Service

There were 10 persons who also were honored for service with the Deposits Bureau of the Communications Ministry for more than 30 years.

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, member of the House of Peers, spoke on behalf of all the persons who had been honored.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and Governor Toyotaro Yuki of the Bank of Japan made congratulatory addresses.

The Premier's address at the luncheon party was in substance as follows:

"It is now 67 years since the Postal Savings Bank was established.

"The institution played a large part in the stimulation of the habit of thrift among the people.

"Following the outbreak of the China Affair, the Savings Bank authorities launched a nationwide drive to increase postal savings deposits. The campaign which has ever since been carried on has remarkable been successful, as will be seen from the fact that the nation's postal savings have increase threefold in the past five years. They now are in excess of ¥10,000,000,000. This is an event which is truly epochal.

Demonstrates Strength

"Nothing demonstrates the strength of the economic position of Japan under wartime conditions more clearly than the fact that in the short space of five years, the people have trebled their postal savings beyond the ¥10,000,000 mark.

"Needless to say this eminently satisfactory fact is due partly to the growing desire on the part of the people in general to do their part in serving the state in the present emergency, and partly to the efforts of the officials and employes of the Postal Savings Bank.

"There will be military operations on a greater scale than heretofore ahead of us. This is a prospect which accentuates the necessity for us to see that there be a perfectly smooth working of the nation's economic system, and a further increase in the postal savings.

"I have hopes of seeing the nation's 10,000,000 peoply adjust their living to wartime conditions and save to the best of their ability, and otherwise comport in a manner becoming the nation of a country engaged in the greatest war in the world's history."

AIRRAID SHELTERS FOR U.S.

Philadelphia First City to Map Out Program for Construction

Special

LISBON, May 20.—Philadelphia is the first city in the United States to have drawn up a program for the construction of air raid shelters, according to the New York Post.

Under the program, shelters are to be built mainly underneath large houses with solid foundations.

In residential sections where there are only two-story houses, the city authorities will purchase suitable buildings for the construction of really adequate shelters.

Soviet Embassy Reshuffled

Special

ANKARA, May 20.—Considerable interest has been aroused among political circles here as a result of several changes in the Soviet Embassy in Ankara, including the departure of the first counsellor of the Embassy and a secretary. Some other members of the Embassy are said to have been recalled, and a complete change of the leading members of the Embassy staff is expected to take place.

MacArthur's Boots Turn Humble Scribe In Philippines Into Lieutenant-General

Because he wore the long boots that were confiscated from the official residence of General Douglas MacArthur in Manila, Shiro Ozaki, a noted writer, who followed the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines, was mistaken for a lieutenant-general by one of the war prisoners he chanced to escort from Orani to San Fernando soon after the reduction of Mariveles, states the noted writer in his article contributed to the Nichi Nichi.

"When I arrived at Orani in a car of the Army Press Corps, I was stopped by a Japanese sergeant," he states, "who asked me to take several American missionaries to a certain place on the way to San Fernando.

"I instantly complied with his request and took them in hand. To everyone in the car, except three Japanese soldiers and my friend, I was the commanding officer because of my age. Our car proceeded for a while, and was stopped again when I was asked to escort a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel and a major of the Philippine troops to San Fernando.

"When I called out the names of the three war prisoners, one of them hesitatingly came up to me. He spoke, but I could not understood him as I cannot speak English, much less the Tagalog language. To prove himself to be a Philippine colonel he pointed to his golden collar badge more than once. Through an interpreter, however, he succeeded in definitely letting me know that he was a colonel.

"During the conversation in Tagalog which was interpreted for me he noticed that I wore long boots. His attitude turned polite and with an expression of wonderment he looked at me, a commander to all appearances to him. The Philippine colonel seemed to have made up his mind, and, he asked me outright if I were a lieutenant-general.

"The interpreter tried hard to suppress his laughter. I myself was thrown into consternation at his question. When I replied in the negative, he was adamant in his assertion that I was a lieutenant-general of the Imperial Japanese Forces, saying that my long boots were a sure sign that I was.

"I looked at my boots. They were the pair of boots that had been confiscated by a certain member of the Army Press Corps from the official residence of the Supreme Commander of the Fil-American troops when the Japanese troops entered the city of Manila on January 4.

"General MacArthur, was driven out of the Philippines by the Japanese Forces, but his boots remained to make me, a mere writer, into a lieutenant-general. I almost drive myself crazy with unsuppressed laughter when I think of it."

GOOD HEADWAY SEEN IN F.I.C. TRADE TALKS

Japanese Economic Adviser Returns With Bright Report

Although there are slight differences of opinion with regard to some insignificant points, the French officials in Indo-China as a whole are extending full cooperation, and economic negotiations are making a smooth headway, declared Shin Kinoshita, an adviser to the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters in Hanoi, reports Domei.

Mr. Kinoshita, who came back to attend the forthcoming session of the Diet, said at the Fukuoka air port on Thursday that he is determined to give full play to experiences he gained while he was in the Southern Region.

The Frenchmen in general are according whole-hearted collaboration to the Japanese undertakings, he continued, but there are some small points in which slight differences have arisen. This is due to the fact that the Frenchmen are ready to undertake only what they think is possible whereas the Japanese are intent on accomplishing everything in their fight to a victory in the current War of Greater East Asia.

Continuing, Mr. Kinoshita stated that the economic negotiations which are currently in progress are making steady headway, adding that in all probability, the price of rice will be lowered.

"The bread consumed by the people in French Indo-China is baked from rice while alcohol is likewise extracted from this cereal which clearly indicates that the country has a very rich rice yield each year," Mr. Kinoshita concluded.

GERMAN WOMEN PRESENT 100 SHIRTS FOR SOLDIERS

Evacuees Repay Japanese Kindness by Sewing Garments For Fighters

German women residents in Japan, evacuees from the East Indies, on Wednesday presented 100 shirts for the Japanese soldiers to the War Ministry. Behind this charming gesture lies a story of friendship between the women of Germany and Japan.

With the spread of the European War to Holland in 1940 the German male residents in the East Indies were placed in internment camps while the women were sent to Japan. They were looking forward to returning to their fatherland, but their hopes were crushed with the outbreak of the German-Soviet War.

Winter came, and their children were shivering in their summer clothes. The Army and Navy Women's Associations showed their friendship by sending them warm cotton and wool clothings.

When the War of Greater East Asia was declared on December 8 the German women decided to sew shirts for the Japanese soldiers. Thus, in serving the soldiers of the Axis nation they were able to repay Japanese kindness and serve their own country.

Mrs. Katsuko Tojo, wife of the Premier and chairman of the Triple Alliance Women's Association rented three sewing machines and other utensils from the Army Clothing Depot for the purpose and the German women worked on the shirts at the Sanno Hotel.

Priests Active on Front

Lauding the services being rendered to the State by members of the Japanese Pacification Corps composed of young priests, a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Mandalay says that these young men are no less brave than the soldiers fighting on the foremost battlelines. It is composed of young priests of the various religious sects. Kozo Mitamura, a young Buddhist monk, has suffered a rifle wound in his left arm but his injury is not preventing him from continuing his pacification work.

Kobe Notes

An elaborate program has been planned for the commemoration of Navy Day, the first to be observed since the outbreak of the current war, on May 27 by the port city of Kobe.

On May 26, a mimic landing operation will be staged in the harbor. At half past six in the morning, an invading force of some 650 strong, composed of students of the Kobe Nautical College, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Hashimoto, will attempt a landing at Kobe port in lighters with the object of occupying Kaigan-dori (The Bund) and Sakae-machi, two of Kobe's main thoroughfares. Three hundred students of various young men's schools in Kobe will comprise the defending force.

The strategy to be taken by the "invaders" is as follows: The attacking force will first attempt a landing at the Bankoku Pier, just below the N.Y.K. Building, but finding the operation too difficult, it will turn toward Pier No. 1. At this pier, the landing party will lay a smoke screen to aid its operation. This, however, will only be a feint with the object of deceiving the defenders, who will concentrate their full strength here to repulse the "invaders." Instead of landing under cover of the smoke screen, the "invaders" will move toward the O.S.K. Pier on the other side of the Bankoku Pier where they will land. The "enemy" will outnumber the defense force by more than two to one and will use various deceptive tactics, but all in all, a battle royal is anticipated.

Another feature attraction will be the parade and concert of the Naval Brass Band. At 2 p.m. on May 26, the band will start out from the Ikuta Shrine and parade down Ikuta Road, turn in front of the Kobe Exchange, pass the Daimaru Department Store and go down Motomachi to end up at the Minatogawa Shrine. In the evening from seven o'clock, the same band will present a concert at the Minatogawa Park.

During next week, the three department stores in Kobe will hold public exhibitions. Spoils of war and various mementoes and property of naval officers and ratings who have fallen in battle for the State's cause will be displayed.

In its second public performance, the Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra will present an attractive concert at the Asahi Kaikan in Osaka on Monday, June 1, from 7 p.m.

The orchestra will be under the baton of Maestro Takashi Asahina. An added attraction will be two vocal solos by the well-known soprano, Miss Miho Nagato, who will be accompanied by the orchestra.

The program is as follows:

1. Overture—Fidelio Op. 72 B. .... Beethoven
2. Symphony No. 5 in C Minor (Fate) .... Beethoven
3. Soprano Solos with Orchestra
   - a) Gebet der Agather from Freischtz .... Weber
   - b) Erisabeths Gebet from Tannhauser ..... Wagner
4. Der Fliegende Hollander .... Wagner

Tickets, priced at ¥2.80 and ¥1.40 (tax included) are now obtainable at the leading playguides.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on May 20: Mr. K. Chin, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hirasaka, Mrs. M. Hirashima, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nakagawa, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. H. Ohmoto, Mr. S. Omori, Mr. and Mrs. H. Oda, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk.

IRELAND SALVAGES RUBBER

Special

DUBLIN, May 19.—More than 100 tons of rubber have been washed ashore along the coast of Eire in the past 18 months, it is reported here. They are believed to have been the cargoes of Allied ships sunk in the Atlantic.

An Irish Rubber Company has been formed to collect this rubber which, when picked up, is usually still packed in cases bearing the names of the consigners and the place of origin.

IMPERIAL NAVY MEN UNDERGO HARDSHIPS

Fighting Spirit, Nevertheless, Retained Despite Nerve Racking Watch for Enemy

An inside story about the activities of the persevering sailors of the Imperial Navy was told by some naval officers, reports a member of the Navy Information Service on board a certain destroyer. The report follows:

Captain X: "There are many floating objects on the South China Sea and the Java Sea and the sailors often mistook them for periscopes of submarines. But the bluejackets have been well trained and at present never make mistakes. Their eyes are as keen as cat's eyes and they can see even in the dark.

"As they must keep watch for a long time under the scorching sun, the sailors are dripped with perspiration and often almost swoon. Yet they are so diligent in carrying out their duty that they never overlook even a straw."

Endure Intense Heat

Chief Engineer Y: "The stoker's duty is no less strenuous. In the engine room, the temperature is, on the average, 43 to 44 Centigrade and sometimes rises to 47 C. As the interior of the engine room is very moisty, the dripping sweat does not dry and, consequently, the firemen have a rash all over the body. Because of the intolerable heat, the stokers have to drink half a gallon of water in one night and naturally their appetite decreases.

"No fireman in our ship, however, has fallen ill. I think it is to be attributed to the fighting spirit of these men.

"They must undergo an ordeal at the time of action because they must wear gas-masks and, moreover, the hatches are closed. But we must never complain, for our seniors fought the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars in a more inconvenient condition."

Naval Surgeon Z: "Since our ship left an undisclosed port, no sailor has fallen severely ill. The efficiency of Japan's medical science is responsible for the fact that no one has ever been inflicted with malaria or dengue fever, which is very prevalent in these areas.

Health Carefully Guarded

"As the interior of a destroyer is very narrow, sufficient foodstuffs cannot be loaded. At the time of a long voyage, the members of the crew are obliged to subsist merely on canned food. To prevent beriberi, I have given the sailors tablets containing vitamin A and B. Much consideration is being paid to the nutriment.

"Owing to the shortage of water, the sailors can not take bath or wash their underwear. Consequently, they are apt to be inflicted with skin-disease. Those on observation duty often complain of amblyopia. But, in reality, it is not the case. They seem to feel their eyes dimmed merely through the nerves being fatigued."

Navigation Officer A. "Though, of course, strenuous, the voyage on board a battleship is not without consolation. The dolphins often try to race with the ship. It is indeed a wonderful sight to see hundreds of dolphins swimming beside the speeding vessel.

"At night, we can see noctilucae glittering like so many pearls at the side of the ship. Flying-fish, that fly over the surface of the dark-green sea with their fins glistening under the bright sun, present another pleasant sight."

WASHINGTON SEIZES MORE ZONES IN PANAMA

3 Other Conditions Specified As Result of Pact Signed Between 2 Nations

DNB.

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—With reference to the pact signed between the United States and Panama, New York reports that the United States will thus be also entitled to make use of additional zones and to fortify them.

Three further clauses of the agreement state that, first, the Government of Panama renounces the right to ownership of the Panama railway lines in the cities of Panama and Colon; second, the Government of Panama transfers the administration and ownership of the Panama waterworks as far as they are not already situated on the American territory to the Washington Government; and thirdly, the United States Government revokes the debt which the Government of Panama had made in connecticon with the construction of a strategical road.

The pact has already been signed by the Foreign Minister of Panama and by the United States Ambassador to Panama.

EX-KING'S PAL ARRAIGNED

Lupescu Ordered to Reimburse Rumania's Treasury

Special

BUCHAREST, May 19.—The Court of Appeal here has ordered Konstantin Lupescu, brother of Madame Elena Lupescu, King Carol's friend, to return to the State the sum of 6,000,00 lei which he had received from his sister.

The suit was brought by Premier General Ion Antonescu on behalf of the State, and was based on laws promulgated last year ordering that all of Madame Lupescu's property be transferred to Rumania.

KEIO FACES NICHIDAI IN FOOTBALL MATCH

Waseda vs. Hosei Game Slated Also at Korakuen Stadium Today

Another football twin-bill of the Kanto Intercollegiate Football League will be played this afternoon at the Korakuen stadium from 3 p.m. In the first tilt, Keio will engage the eleven from Nichidai and this will be followed by the Waseda vs. Hosei fracas.

Keio's stock has risen considerably with the crushing defeat they administered on Waseda last week. The Mita eleven faithfuls are now talking of another undefeated season for their team, and collegiate football followers are of the opinion that Keio is headed for the championship.

Nichidai Unknown Factor

Today's game, however, finds Keio facing the same team that whipped them last fall. Nichidai for the last three seasons has been an unpredictable team. They have run hot and cold and already this season they were hot against Meiji. In that game, they threw a scare into the defending champion and went down to a 13 to 7 defeat, only after putting up a terrific battle.

Keio appears to hold all the edge over Nichidai. It is conceivable that great as the Mita eleven are, they stand to be stopped at least once in their six game championship route. This could be today.

Keio is expected to start with the same men that performed so beautifully against Waseda. Their attack is built around the fleet-footed halfbacks, Nakano and Todo. Nakano had a field day against Waseda and scored two touchdowns, while Todo, a good open field runner is expected to harrass the Nichidai ends with his wide sweeps.

Nichidai, is looked to start with the same line-up that faced Meiji two weeks ago. Coach Kasahara, who was so successful with his five-man line on defense against Meiji may came up with some new formation to take this game. Man to man, Nichidai will not be outweighed by Keio and should they be "hot," the game should be a corker.

The second tilt pits two elevens who are still licking their wounds from late defeats. Hosei, has yet to score a victory in three starts. Waseda, on the other hand, has one triumph to their credit, defeating Rikkyo.

If comparative scores mean anything, Waseda will be the heavy favorite. They defeated Rikkyo, 32 to 6, while Rikkyo has humbled Hosei, 18 to 9.

Baseball Schedule Given

"Big Six baseball league officials have announced a revised schedule for the remainder of the season. The shifts were brought about as several previously scheduled tilts were postponed because of wet grounds.

The new dates follow:

May 24—Rikkyo vs. Waseda and Imperial vs. Hosei.
" 30—Imperial vs. Rikkyo and Meiji vs. Keio.
" 31—Imperial vs. Rikkyo, Keio vs. Meiji and Waseda vs. Hosei.
June 6—Rikkyo vs. Hosei and Meiji vs. Waseda.
" 7—Hosei vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Meiji.
" 13—Rikkyo vs. Meiji.
" 14—Rikkyo vs. Keio.
" 20—Waseda vs. Keio.
" 21—Waseda vs. Keio.

Eire Army Hates Britain

Special

LISBON, May 20.—Increasing activity by the Irish Republican Army is Northern Ireland is reported by the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Express. The members belonging to this army are said to be contacting United States soldiers stationed in Ireland in an effort to get them to fight for Eire's independence rather than for Britain.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Abor, R.—Conventions et traites de droit international interessant l'Indochine. '29. .... 5.40
Alston, L.—The Functions of Money. '32. .... 2.00
Bruzon, E., P. Carton et A. Romer.—Le climat de l'Indochine et les typhons de la mer de Chine. Avec pl. et cart. '40. ....18.00
Henry, Y.—Terres rouges et terres noires basaltiques d'Indochine. Leur mise en culture. Avec cart. '31. .... 28.50
Hicks, W. R.—Pitman's German Commercial and Economic Reader. '34. .... 4.20
Johnstone, J.—The Essentials of Biology. With Illus. '32. ....12.00
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Territoires et populations des Confins du Yunnan. Tr. du chinois par J. Siguret. 2 vol. Avec 7 cart. '40. Gr. raisin in-8, cart., x, 307; x, 349 p. ¥75.00
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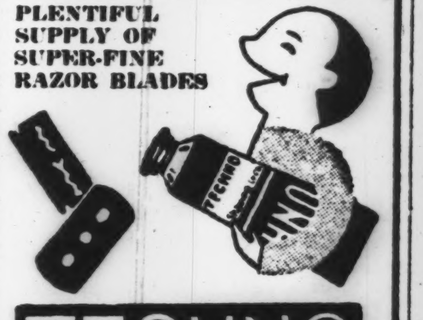

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Storm Angel

The defenders in the castle were at their last gasp. The rebel forces hemmed them in from the outside, and starvation stared them in the face within the castle grounds. The sick and wounded filled the rooms, and the women starved themselves so that the soldiers might have some food. Through this scene of desolation strode the strong graceful figure of a woman, comforting the sick, tending the wounded, encouraging the ladies, gathering food for the soldiers,—a ray of sunshine in the darkness, an angel in the storm. . . . A vivid sketch of the late Viscountess Kumako Tani against a stirring background laid amidst the turbulent days of the latter part of the 19th Century.

Eiji Yoshikawa
Famous Novelist

Japan has produced many great women in all ages and walks of life. This is particularly true since the Meiji Restoration (1868), which marks the beginning of modern Japan, and Viscountess Kumako Tani, wife of Major-General Viscount Tateki Tani, is one of them. On the occasion of the Satsuma Rebellion of 1877, she played a very important part in holding the rebels at bay, pending the arrival of reinforcements when the Imperial Army at Kumamoto castle was beleaguered by the enemy.

Braving the heaviest snowfall witnessed in 50 years, the defiant Satsuma army of thirty four hundred strong was dashing across the boundary between Satsuma and Higo of Kumamoto, raising a white whirlwind in its trail. It was in February, 1877, when those stout-hearted sons of Satsuma led by their leaders such as Kirino, Beppu and Shinohara started from Satsuma for Tokyo with an iron determination to make inquiries and representations to the Imperial Government. Over and above them, Saigo the Great, whom they trusted implicitly reigned supreme.

But the authorities at the garrison city of Kumamoto had a very definite plan to reject the passage of the Satsuma forces through Kumamoto. They said: "Saigo may have the rank of General, but he is now a retired man. What is more, it is a downright violation of the law of the land for his men to attempt reaching the capital with an organized army. Such a method of communicating their ideas to the central government can by no means be legitimate. If the sons of Satsuma claim to have red blood in their veins, we have to show them that we have the iron will to check them."

In such a sanguine frame of mind, they assembled in Kumamoto Castle, the Imperial military headquarters on top of the hill in Kumamoto, late in the afternoon of February 18, to discuss their plan of checking the onslaught of the Kagoshima forces. The city of Kumamoto below the hill was enveloped in the dark mantle of night and there was not a soul seen in the street, not even a light.

Most of the commoners had already taken refuge in some quarters during the past few days. On the evening of February 18, the residential quarters which were occupied by the army officers' families and others of military caste were the only place in the city where human voices could be heard. The atmosphere in this district was even cheerful, for the people had already become insensible to fear, sadness, cold and the like, which they might have felt under ordinary circumstances.

The conference of staff officers decided on the siege of the castle. The wives of military officers, who received the news to that effect, immediately went about the task of putting their houses in order and finished their work in half a day. Most of them left their homes to take refuge in the castle. The instruction issued earlier in the day by the headquarters read as follows: "Women, children, old persons and invalids should manage, if possible, to take refuge in the homes of their relatives in the neighboring villages. Families which are unable to make such arrangements and those who do not mind running the risk of danger and death may take refuge within the premises of the castle before 7 o'clock this evening."

Viscountess Tani

The wives of all the army officers were determined to be near their husbands at the military headquarters and to share their hardships and difficulties with them. Mrs. Kumako Tani, the wife of Major-General Tani who was the commander of the garrison, had no time to look after her own household, for she was keenly conscious of her duty and responsibility of looking after the families of the officers under her husband.

"What has become of Mrs. Yogura? She is not in this group," she said with concern, for she could not find her among the women who arrived at the castle in good time.

Mrs. Yogura, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Yogura, was an expectant mother and was to give birth to a child very soon. Mrs. Tani and others urged her to seek refuge in the country, explaining that that was one way of serving her husband and family, but she did not listen to them, saying:

"There is no cause for worry. It may be good for the child of a military officer to hear the booming of guns while it is in the womb of its mother. My husband may be killed in the performance of his duty at any time during the siege and it would be a great satisfaction to him if he could see his child before he makes the supreme sacrifice."

As she was with a child, she could not get about with ease. She had taken a long time putting the house in order, and when Mrs. Tani called on her at her house, she was putting on her straw sandals with the aid of her younger sister. In a few minutes, she came outdoors, walking over the snow assisted by her sister. She was heavily wrapped in a straw coat.

In the Castle

When the three ladies came as far as the moat near the castle, several women were there to meet them. The women walked together over to the Kumamoto castle on the hill. As it was still snowing, powdery snow accumulated on their straw coats and they looked like a flock of herons. They occupied a spacious matted floor in a section together with others who sought refuge in the castle.

They exchanged greetings with each other and their conversations were often marked with merry laughter. They might have been making an effort to be cheerful, to brighten up the dismal atmosphere of the situation.

"Here is a bright spot. The women and children here are more spirited," someone said in a strong voice outside the room. As they turned around to see who it was, there stood in the hallway Major-General Tateki Tani, commander of the garrison, accompanied by Major Gentaro Kodama, Lieutenant-Colonel Sukenori Kabayama, Lieutenant-Colonel Tomozane Yogura and several others of his staff. The commander of the garrison greeted the group of women, who curtsied to him, and with a smile said:

"The present situation is inevitable. Personally I am sorry for what has happened, but considering it in the light of the high ideal of Japanese soldiers' wives, you ought to be grateful to have been blessed with an opportunity to share the honor with your husbands, who are now prepared to fight for the well being of the nation. We must fight to the bitter end for the protection of the national law and the fundamental character of the Japanese Empire. We are now determined not to allow even a soldier of the enemy to pass through the district under the command of the Imperial Army. But how long we can hold the enemy at bay is a question. The success of the siege of a castle usually depends upon the spirit of perseverance. As for provisions and other necessities, we must depend wholly upon our own resources. There are many things to be done during the siege, and for this purpose we have to mobilize your energy, which you have heretofore devoted to the upkeep of your families. You are well aware of the risk involved in being here, but, I, as commander of the garrison, have to warn you of what is inevitable."

When the commander concluded his talk, a deathlike silence fell over the people who were listening to him, and the sobbing of some of the women present began to be audible.

Then Major-General Tani turned to Major Kodama and said:

"The hospitals, the supply department, women and children must be duly protected from danger as much as possible."

"Yes Sir," responded Major Kodama to his chief in a punctilious manner.

"Special attention must be paid to the care of pregnant women, women with infants and old people," the Major-General added.

"Yes Sir," said the Major. "I will see to it, but as for the women I intend to consult Mrs. Tani because I believe it is best that they be led by a person of the same sex."

Upon hearing what the Major said, Lieutenant-Colonel Yogura inquired: "But Major Kodama, where is His Excellency's lady? I have not seen her for some time."

"Isn't she among the ladies here?" Major Kodama retorted.

"No" said the Lieutenant-Colonel with anxiety "I have been looking for her, but she is not to be found anywhere."

Where Is Mrs. Tani

The women became uneasy as Mrs. Tani had been missing for some time and looked at one another with concern. They appealed to an officer to send a contingent of men to the residential district to find her, but Major-General Tani stopped them with a laugh, saying that she might be down town on errands and there was nothing to worry about. At this juncture, Lieutenant Hirasa, who was an adjutant of the thirteenth regiment, arrived upon the scene in a hurry and said "Your Excellency, Sergeant Okamoto has just come back."

As he heard the message, Major-General Tani went to his conference with several members of his staff to see Sergeant Okamoto, who was on duty reconnoitering the enemy's camp in the disguise of a "jinrikisha" puller, and he reported to the commander that the enemy might arrive at the city of Kumamoto by February 20.

When the Sergeant went away after reporting the details of his findings at the enemy's outpost, the commander and his staff members sat in conference for some time. As they were discussing military secrets, they suddenly heard the booming of guns at a distance. In a few seconds, Lieutenant-Colonel Yogura left the room to find out what it was all about. As he hastened down the hill, he met Sergeant Okamoto who was coming up more or less excited. When he was asked by the Lieutenant-Colonel whether the gun had been fired by a man of the garrison or by the enemy, he explained that as the old janitor Benzo was acting queerly he had deemed him an enemy spy and shot him.

The Janitor

Mrs. Tani, who had seen that all the army officers' families had been assembled at headquarters in good time, retraced her steps to her own house, put it in good order and burned all unnecessary letters and documents so that when the enemy entered the city and searched the houses, her house might not appear to them as if the occupants had deserted it in a great hurry and excitement for fear of an attack and thus be made a laughing stock. She spent about two hours putting the house in order.

On her way back to the headquarters, she heard the report of a gun, but as no disturbance followed the incident, she was not seriously concerned over it. When, however, she came up along the street, she saw some one in the snow apparently suffering from great pain. She approached him and instantly recognized old Benzo, a janitor at the military headquarters, who had previously been in her employ for many years as a faithful servant.

After great difficulty, she carried him on her back to headquarters, to the surprise of all who were searching for her. The old man had been shot in his thigh and was in great pain, but he could explain how he had been injured. According to his explanation, he had been anxious to know what had become of Mrs. Tani and had finally decided to leave headquarters for a while without permission, to run over to her house and find her. After he had left the headquarters, he had started to run toward town when he had been shot by some one.

Mrs. Tani was very sorry for having been absent so long and explained what she had been doing all this time. Later when she was about to walk away, the commander, who had been dispassionately listening to his wife, called her aside and said:

"Kumako, I am giving you an instruction which I want you to understand and tell to the other women. From now on, all the members in the garrison must become one body and face all conditions of life as part of that body. By one body, I mean to say that it includes even a nail on your finger. Nail, hair, hand, leg and other organs of the body cannot live separately from the body. The hand and leg can live and render service as parts of the body. What you have done tonight might have been prompted by the training you have received as the wife of a soldier, but now that you have become a part of the new system of a body, you must abandon the idea of simply being a housewife. You are now not merely a part of your husband or home, which is no more than a unit. You must understand that there is the greater body, of which you and all the others are parts."

Mrs. Tani appreciated her husband's remonstrance and assured him that she would communicate his view to the other women in the garrison. As they were speaking, old Benzo passed on a stretcher on his way to the hospital, followed by Sergeant Okamoto in a contrite spirit for having misunderstood the old man and shot him.

Attack

On the following morning, the enemy's advance-guard arrived at the city of Kumamoto like a whirlwind, threatening to overwhelm any resistance that might be brought against them.

It was about 11 o'clock in the morning, while the commander of the garrison with several members of his staff was out for an inspection of the city, that a fire broke out from a section of the city and fanned by violent winds, spread rapidly. The conflagration continued to devastate the neighborhood of the headquarters until late in the afternoon, destroying important buildings attached to the garrison headquarters and a large section of the city. This unfortunate incident on the eve of the impending battle was a serious blow indeed to the garrison and many of the officers were disheartened over the situation.

In the midst of this desperate situation, orderlies were rushed hither and thither with messages announcing the removal of the headquarters, and rushing repairs of telegraph wirings and investigation of provisions which had not been destroyed by the fire. When the fire was extinguished and the excitement had subsided, the army officers began to take heart in spite of the great havoc wrought by the misfortune and encouraged one another. "That's right, we are not going to be cowed by a fire or any such trifle of misfortune," they said to each other and braced themselves up to get ready as best they could to resume their respective posts. The telegraph wirings were restored to their former condition before midnight. The supply department was reestablished and by noon on the following day smoke began to rise from its cooking department. The women under the direction of Mrs. Tani busied themselves in the hospital quarters.

It was about that time that the first booming of the enemy's gun was heard in the direction of Kawajiri. With this apparently as signal, the enemy began to fire rifles at various points nearer the city, intimating that the Satsuma troops were already pressing upon Kumamoto.

The national army left Kobe to reinforce the Kumamoto garrison, but they could not be expected to arrive at the garrison city in a short time. The third and first battalions of the Kokura regiment had already left their base to also reinforce the Kumamoto garrison. Major-General Tani, however, was sceptical that the Kokura forces would reach their destination because they might be stopped by the Satsuma forces.

At Bay

Under the circumstances, he decided to depend solely upon the 2,580 soldiers of the garrison to stave off the onset of the enemy and hold them at bay in spite of everything, instead of resting too much confidence on the early arrival of the reinforcements. With this determination, he called his staff members to the headquarters in the morning, opened a bottle of wine and drank a toast with them, declaring: "The conflagration has strengthened our determination to fight to the bitter end instead of entertaining anxiety for the arrival of the reinforcements in good time. In this sense, let us drink a toast to the hardship and difficulty we may have to face in our impending defensive operation against the enemy."

At all points of importance at the foot of the hill on which the Kumamoto castle stood, mines were laid and barricades were constructed. Fighting between the enemy and the Imperial Forces was already taking place here and there in the deserted city, and the Major-General, who was watching the scene from the Uto tower, was rushing reinforcements to his officers who were fighting losing battles in an effort to protect vehicles loaded with provisions, which were arriving at the headquarters from the neighboring villages.

Since the conflagration, collecting provisions had become a serious problem and many transport soldiers and officers were out afield to obtain rice from the near-by villages. Before the fire, there had been enough rice to stand the siege of the castle for at least 20 days, but now that about three quarters of it had been destroyed by fire, how long the Imperial Army would be able to hold out against the enemy became a very serious problem.

A Boy Is Born

In the midst of this confusion and excitement, Major Kodama came up to the tower with a lively smile, telling the commander that the wife of the Lieutenant-Colonel had given birth to a baby boy. The Lieutenant-Colonel was informed of the birth of his son, but as he was commanding his men in a fierce battle at Tanzan he was in no position to leave his post to see the baby. Major-General Tani, therefore, turned toward Tanzan and bowed for a moment in respect to the Lieut.-Colonel. In the meantime, Mrs. Tani was taking care of Mrs. Yogura and her newly-born son. Many women were seen working outdoors, gathering edible greens with which to prepare meals for the soldiers.

The booming of guns from the enemy's camp had become incessant, intimating that the Kagoshima forces were now fully prepared to lay siege of the castle. The enemy's firing range had been growing increasingly accurate and one or two shells had fallen in the neighborhood of the hospital building in which the baby was born.

In spite of this terrible ordeal, Mrs. Tani and Mrs. Yogura were peacefuly engaged in conversation.

"Does my husband know that the baby was born?" Mrs. Yogura asked.

"Yes," Mrs. Tani responded, "Lieutenant-Colonel Kabayama told him so. I believe he will come to see his son when he is able to do so."

"I do not mean that," the patient said. "I am afraid that if he learned of the birth, his fighting spirit would slacken because of his anxiety to see him."

"You need not worry about it," Mrs. Tani remonstrated, "for when his comrade offered to take his place while he was gone to see his new son, he rebuked him severely, declaring that he had no intention of seeing anything but the enemy beaten back."

At this moment, some one gave a violent knock at the door of the room in which the two were talking. When Mrs. Tani opened the door to see what was the matter, she found old Benzo the janitor, who was one of the patients at the hospital, prostrated in the hallway.

"What is the matter with you? You are under the doctor's care," she said in utter amazement, shutting the door behind her.

Wounded Father

"Please come here, Madam," the old man said. "Go and see him quickly. Lieutenant-Colonel Yogura was just brought in on a stretcher from the front. He was taken to the furthest room so as to keep the news secret from his wife for the time being and because it may not be good for him to hear his baby cry. Lieutenant-Colonel Kabayama must also have been wounded, for his uniform was stained with blood. He, however, stood by Lieutenant-Colonel Yogura's bedside and shouted at him to take heart."

Hardly hearing it all, Mrs. Tani ran along the long hallway, and when she arrived at Room No. 14, her husband also arrived with an officer. She followed them into the room.

The commander cast a glance on the bed, and turning to the Surgeon-Colonel, whispered: "What is his condition?"

"Very critical, probably fatal," was the reply.

The commander approached the bed and spoke to the wounded man, but there was no response except that his right hand moved slightly and his lips quivered.

The Major-General made a sign to his wife to come out to the hallway, and the rest followed her.

"What do you think of bringing his son to him? He is apparently hopeless," said the commander to his wife.

"I believe it is better to bring the child and let the Lieutenant-Colonel see him, for that will do him good and will have a good effect on the baby when he is grown to be a man and soldier," she responded.

"What I am worried about is that the news may have a bad effect on the health of the child's mother," said the Major-General and asked her opinion on the matter.

No one present said a word. The Surgeon-Colonel was decidedly in favor of the suggestion made by one of the officers present to bring the baby secretly without Mrs. Yogura's knowledge. Mrs. Tani, however, opposed the suggestion, stating her view modestly but firmly:

"No, you think you can bring the child without her knowledge, but, Mrs. Yogura will instantly discern what is the matter. I wish that she may at this very moment share the honor with her husband for the greatest sacrifice he has made for the country. The news is very sad to her, but I have good reason to believe that she will not have a congestion of the brain upon hearing the news. We have pledged that all the members of the garrison are parts of one body, and she must not be exempted from sharing the honor with her husband for having made the supreme sacrifice."

"That's right," said the commander, "it may be better to tell Mrs. Yogura all about what has happened to her husband. We must not insult the wife of the valiant soldier."

Mrs. Tani prayed for God's aid as she walked along the hallway, for she had a very difficult mission to perform. She knew that Mrs. Yogura was a woman of courage and determination, but she had a slight fear that the ill news might possibly excite her. At the same time, however, she resolved to be the bearer of the military message to the wife of the wounded man. When she walked into Mrs. Yogura's room and stood by her bedside, she was serenity itself.

"Mrs. Yogura," she said with firmness, "your husband is severely wounded and has been brought into a room in the other section of the building. He is still barely conscious. He must have stopped here so he could see his child. You shall remain here just as you are and say "Banzai" in your heart for the greatest sacrifice a soldier can make for our country. We will send the baby to him in your stead."

The patient lay still on her bed without moving an eyelid. After about 20 seconds, she calmly said: "Yes."

When the Surgeon-Colonel left the room with the baby, Mrs. Yogura requested Mrs. Tani to open the window facing the room in which her husband was lying. According to an eye-witness of the scene, when the baby was brought to his father's side, the Lieutenant-Colonel momentarily opened his eyes, looked at the baby, and shouted: "Banzai for the Japanese Empire and the son of Japan," in an unusual tone of voice, even raising his hands slightly. After this, he dropped his hands and breathed his last.

Holding Out

March came and went and April was well on its way, but the garrison still held the enemy at bay. "Run over corpses and storm the castle. If we succeed in carrying the enemy's fort, we will be in the position to control the affairs of the nation," declared the sons of Satsuma to encourage one another and made desperate efforts to reduce the fortress of the Imperial Army, but the Kumamoto castle remained firm. The Satsuma men, who had left their home town with determination to succeed in their mission or die, charged upon the castle with swords and bayonets day after day in their anxiety to overcome the Imperial Forces. At another time, they bombarded the castle with mountain and field guns and mortars, but the garrison stood the siege.

On another occasion, the Satsuma force shot arrows with messages toward the Imperial Army, demanding its surrender, but no response was forthcoming. A company of Satsuma men unfolded a regimental flag they had captured from the Imperial Army, implying that they were far superior in strength, but this served to stimulate the spirit of the Imperial Army, causing it to concentrate the firing of guns upon that part of the enemy which unfolded the flag and to denounce the enemy for insulting the nation by treating the regimental flag like a private article.

A rumor was rife in the enemy camp that the Imperial Army was exhausted of arms and ammunition and that the garrison was now using wooden guns. Desperate struggles took place at various points from time to time, for the Kagoshima army was very anxious to vanquish the Imperial Forces as quickly as possible, or reinforcements would soon arrive at Kumamoto from various sections of the country. Under such pressure, the sons of Kagoshima made terrific onslaughts on the garrison. In the fighting at Danzan, they inflicted great damage causing 225 men to be killed or wounded, but they too sustained heavy casualties, more than 100 being killed and wounded.

The Kagoshima forces were far superior in strength to the Imperial Army, but it was also growing more and more weary of the campaign and becoming horrified over the result of terrific fightings that ensued day after day. They too were almost exhausted of arms and ammunition and compelled to fight with swords and bayonets, making the scene of fighting all the more gruesome and bloody.

"A few days more and they will either surrender or starve to death," the leaders of the Satsuma men would say to encourage their soldiers, "for they are starving and tottering disastrously." The few days had passed and the garrison still stood the siege. The strength that sustained the Imperial Army had become a mystery and a source of misgiving to them.

Last Gasp

The Kumamoto castle was reduced to a pitiful spectacle, being made the target of enemy bombardment. Tiles here and there on the roofs were blown off and the walls and columns bore signs of the heavy bombardment. On the Uto tower Major-General Tani conversed with Major Kodama:

"The cherry blossoms are blooming, but the spring this year can hardly be called a spring in all its glory." As he spoke, his white teeth shone from the depths of his shaggy beard.

"The same is true of our Excellency's face," the Major responded.

"Do you mean my beard? In this desperate hour, I have forgotten even my face," the Major-General said with a grin.

"Well, for that matter, I have forgotten whether I have a stomach or not," Major Kodama remarked bitterly.

"So have we all, for we have had neither a golden (millet) gruel nor a silver (rice) gruel for some time. How have the wounded soldiers been getting on?" Major-General Tani asked contemplatively.

"You may rest assured that they are allowed to have a small amount of golden gruel once a day. But you may imagine the scarcity of provisions from the fact that all the leaf buds in the forests in the compound of the headquarters and horse meat have been eaten up. The time will soon come when we shall have to eat plaster and mats and all," the Major said glumly.

"Well, by the time the reinforcements arrive, we may be all dead from starvation."

"But I am sure that they will arrive soon."

"We must not expect their arrival anymore. I pity the soldiers, but we have to fight until we succumb to starvation."

"With nothing to eat, the soldiers have become emaciated and as pale as ghosts."

Gallant Women

In the meantime, Mrs. Tani, Mrs. Yogura with her baby on her back, and rest of women in the castle were all out in the open, where shot and shell were falling thick and fast, gathering edible greens. When Major Kodama saw them, he instructed his men to warn them to take refuge in some place of safety, but the commander prevented him, saying that they were willing to expose themselves to any danger and to let them do so. "In so far as the risk of death is concerned," he said, "there is no choice between exposing oneself to starvation and enemy shells." "But," he added, "it is too pitiful to see Mrs. Yogura with her baby on her back among them. She should be spared from such a predicament," and ordered the Major bring her into the castle.

In the trenches, hollow-eyed and hollow-cheeked soldiers were heard making such remarks as "Whenever I get a shot, I cannot help thinking whether I should shoot a sparrow or the enemy;" "I wonder if the reinforcements are ever to arrive;" "No, I don't care if they do not come at all if I could only get a hot bowl of rice and die tonight." "You fool, the enemy is coming upon us with a surprise attack tonight again. Take courage," and the like. With their ghastly complexion, they were a picture of starvation.

At this moment, a group of women with their hair tied up in towels and their sleeves tucked under strings across their backs, each with a pail of soup in her hand, came down into the trenches and called out to the soldiers to take their fill. The soup was made out of the last remnant of burned bean-paste unearthed. The soldiers sniffed at the burnt odor and felt grit in their mouths, but as they were hungry as bears they ate it with great gusto. One of the women explained how the wife of the commander and the rest of the women in the castle had defied the danger of being shot to gather the greens.

"Was Madam Tani among them too?" one of the soldiers asked.

"Yes, and also Mrs. Yogura, the wife of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Yogura, with her baby on her back."

As she spoke, a profound silence fell upon the soldiers and some of them were even weeping out of gratitude.

The situation at the castle was apparently hopeless. The hospital buildings were filled beyond capacity and many other buildings were also occupied by wounded soldiers. Bandages and medical supplies had run out long ago. What was more, it had become practically impossible to supply the patients with much food.

Mrs. Tani arrived at the hospital, assembled the women nursing the wounded soldiers and led them to the storehouses which were not destroyed by the fire. Second-Lieutenant Yanagawa, who was in charge of the storehouses, opened the doors of all the storehouses and said: "As you see, they are all empty."

Mrs. Tani paid no attention to him and ordered the women to go about the task of house cleaning, sweeping down attics and beams and every nook and corner of all the empty storehouses. As the result of this activity, they were able to collect nearly 10 bushels of rice, millet, beans and various other grains all mixed with a considerable amount of rats' droppings, which were accumulated in out-of-way places during many years past.

On the following day, dumplings were made out of the mixed grains and distributed among the soldiers. As they were being distributed, Mrs. Tani addressed the soldiers, saying: "We are very grateful to you. The hardships and difficulties you are now undergoing for the sake of the country will surely be exalted and glorified by the people. His Majesty the Emperor will graciously recognize your services and appreciate them. The Gods will bless you for all you are doing. Brave the situation, for it is only a little while longer that you must persevere. An old saying has it that one who has to go a hundred miles should think that he has covered only half of the distance when he has gone 99 miles. You may win 99 days, but if you fail to win the final victory, all your labor will be lost. We women cannot accomplish much, but as long as you hold out the enemy, we will do our part to the best of our ability. We have prepared a small amount of food for you. This is the best we could do. We want you to eat it and keep on fighting."

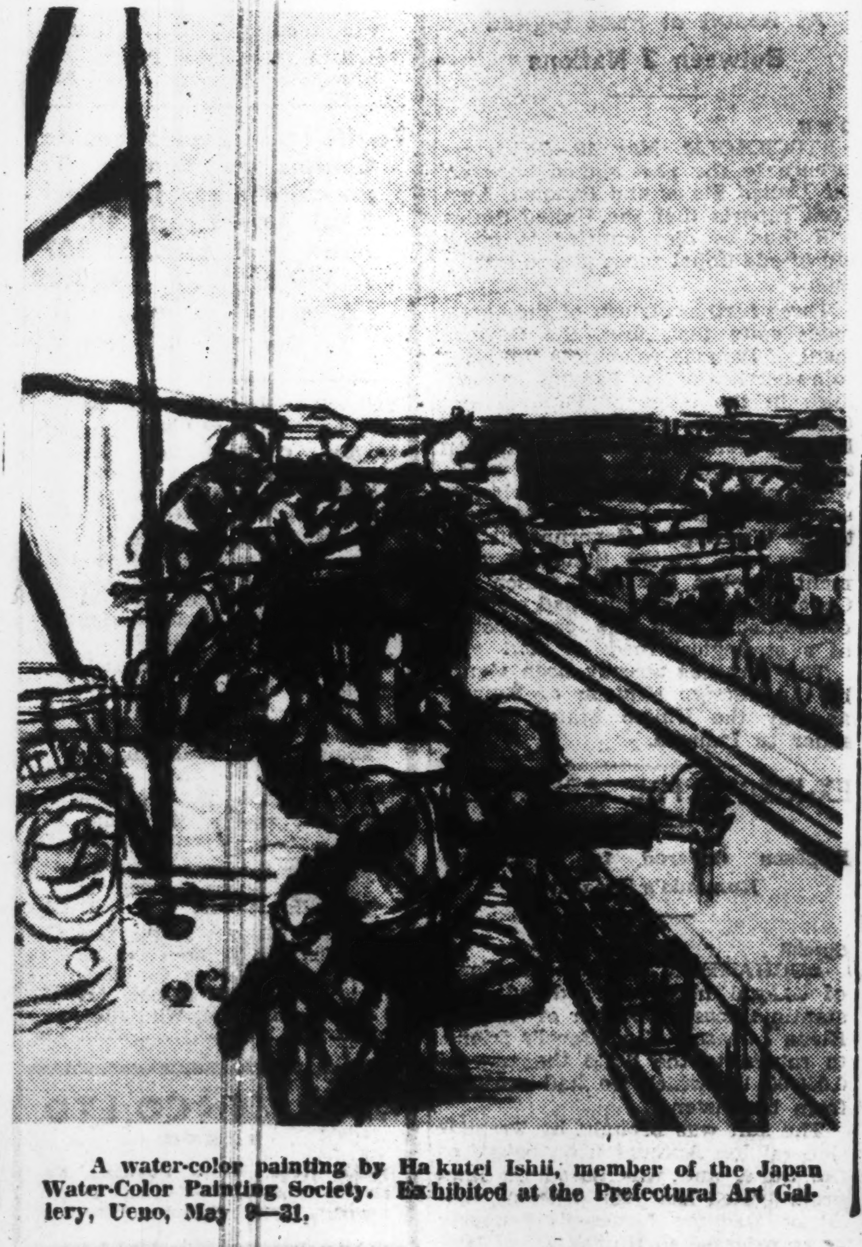
Saved

The sincerity with which she appealed to the soldiers burned into their hearts. They suddenly regained their fighting spirit. The Kumamoto castle, which was obviously on the eve of seizure by the enemy, held out the next day, the day after, and four more days following. The situation became a mystery to the Satsuma forces.

Mrs. Tani made some more dumplings out of what little was left of the mixed grains on the following day, and this time she distributed them among the wounded to keep their bodies and souls together. With a few dumplings in a dish, she proceeded toward the Uto tower. As she looked up, she saw her husband standing on the tower like a statue, intently looking toward Kawajiri through his field glasses.

"The advance guard of the reinforcements led by Lieutenant-Colonel Yamakawa has broken through the Satsuma forces and is pushing its way up toward the Kumamoto castle," shouted Major Kodama who was standing by the commander. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of April 14. The bugle call, announcing the arrival of the reinforcements, resounded and echoed throughout the hills and forests.

Battle



A water-color painting by Hakutei Ishii, member of the Japan Water-Color Painting Society. Exhibited at the Prefectural Art Gallery, Ueno, May 8—31.

In the Periodicals

Contemporary Japan, Vol. XI, No. 5, May, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. The contents: March of Events; Legal Aspect of the Pacific War by Harukazu Nagaoka; Japan's Wartime General Election by Isojiro Furusawa; India's Struggle for Freedom by Katsuji Inahara; Our National Intuitive Power by Junjiro Takakusu; Reconstruction of the South Seas by Hiraku Fujioka; The Buddhist Pagodas of Japan by Shunichi Amanuma; Japanese Dolls and Festivals by Tokubei Yamada, Sportsmen in the War by Nobumasa Kawamoto; Japan's Periodicals—Extracts; Book Reviews; Chronicle of Current Events (March 21-April 20, 1942), and Documentary Material.

Shuho, a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 293 dated May 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. The leading articles: Enforcement of Enterprises Adjustment Ordinance, Strengthening the Metal Reclaiming, the Meaning of the Coral Sea Naval Battle, and Strained Relations Between France and America. The Weekly contains a calendar of the War of Greater East Asia, covering the period from April 13 to May 6, 1942.

IRON MANUFACTURE VITAL FOR DEFENSE

U.S., British Leaders Considered Japan's Shortage Deterrent for Waging War

LARGE DEPOSITS IN SOUTH

Capacity Expansion Necessary In View of Upward Trend in Demand for Machinery

Saying that a country without iron manufacturing capacity is like a country without armaments, Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Ohkochi, chairman of the board of directors of the Riken concerns, emphasizes that Japan must concentrate its efforts in the production of as much iron ore as possible for the establishment of a high-powered national defense State. The Doctor's opinion appeared in the May number of the Kagakushugi Kogyo, an economic magazine. Dr. Ohkochi says:

"Among national defense materials vitally needed by Japan, steel materials are the most important with oil and coal running seconds. Belligerent countries in the World War of 1914-19 consumed iron and steel at the rate of four tons a year per each of their soldiers stationed on the fronts as well as on the home defense lines. The percentage is expected to have sharply moved upward in modern warfare, although the actual figure will not be known until world peace is restored.

Self-Sufficiency Needed

"Before the War of Greater East Asia broke out the United States and British leaders had considered that Japan would not wage war against the A.B.C.D. camp, on the ground that Japan's iron manufacturing capacity is less than one-tenth that of America. Even if provided with millions of crack forces and hundreds of warships, a country which is not self-sufficient in iron and steel will be dealt a fatal blow by the enemy's blockade.

"There are many important national defense commodities other than iron and steel, coal and oil, but their consumption is far less than iron and steel. Their production is comparatively easily boosted, but it takes several years to increase iron and steel output by several million tons. Formerly it was possible to store iron and steel to some extent by way of encouraging the use of them as substitutes for wood, but the reclamation of iron goods does not play a significant role in meeting the demand from munitions factories in such a modern warfare as that carried on at present. The expansion of the iron manufacturing capacity is prerequisite to the smooth operation of the national defense industry.

Capacity Expansion

"The occupied areas in the southwestern Pacific contain enormous amounts of iron ore deposits, but it is necessary to expand the capacity to manufacture iron and steel directly from ore, because until several years ago the greater part of the iron and steel in Japan was manufactured not from ore but from scrap iron. The necessity has been intensified in view of the upward trend of iron demand for shipbuilding, railway construction and the manufacture of machinery needed in development undertakings.

"I believe there is much possibility for Japan to lower the cost of iron production through the improvement of manufacturing technique as well as the enlargement of the scale of iron works. The cost of production in European and American countries, however, is continuing to rise owing to the exhaustion of high-grade ore and the increasing use of low-grade ore. For the same reason, England which had ranked first in the world iron manufacture has declined to third or fourth place.

"It is also necessary from the point of view of the national defense to make the iron industry become independent from scrap iron. A serious situation is now confronting the iron industry of the United States which still adheres to the scrap iron system. Approximately 40,000,000 tons of scrap iron is understood to have been consumed in the United States last year and we doubt if scrap iron will sufficiently be supplied during the war with Japan, because there is a limit to the American supply of scrap iron."

ENGLAND REDUCES RATION

Clothing Material Quota Lowered By 50 Points

The British Government has lowered the rationing quota for clothing material by 50 marks, effective on and after June 1, reports a Domei correspondent from Lisbon.

Incidentally the Daily Sketch points out the fact that the textile industries in England have been driven to a sad plight. The journal further reveals that only 1,500 of the 30,000 old spinning mills in England are able to continue operation for the production of Army and Navy requirements exclusively. The rest of the mills are virtually compelled to suspend operation due to the two-fold handicap of the rationing practice and the difficulty in obtaining raw materials.

Bill Clearings

May 21
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	256,951	177,820
Balance	40,680	17,524

All iron works throughout the country are now functioning to the fullest capacity to turn out as much iron and steel as possible which are more important for the war economy than coal, oil and other national defense materials, as shown in this photo. They are so important that Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Ohkochi, one of the foremost industrialists in Japan, declares that a country without iron manufacturing capacity is like a country without armaments. Without sufficient supply of iron and steel, shipbuilding yards and other munitions factories will not be able to fulfil the wartime missions assigned to them. Fortunately Japan has already succeeded in placing under its control enormous amounts of iron ore deposits in the southwestern Pacific as a result of its successive victories on all fronts. At home, on the other hand, a remarkable headway has been made in the expansion program of iron manufacturing facilities.

OJI PAPER GOES UP ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Dealers Rush to Bull Stock on Report Company Would Soon Boost Capital

Profit-taking operations Thursday caused a top-heavy tendency in Tokyo Exchange, new, which soared the previous day in favorable reaction to the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association headed by General Nobuyuki Abe. A selective buying sentiment, however, pervaded Miscellaneous wares owing to the favorable news concerning the brisk activity of the Axis Forces on the Kerch as well as Yunnan fronts.

Despite the calm tendency of the bourse issue, shippings and shipbuildings continued upward in the long-term section. A rise of ¥1.20 was seen in N.Y.K., new, ¥1.30 in O.S.K., ¥1.80 in its new, ¥0.40 in Toyo Steamship, ¥0.30 in Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new, and ¥1.00 in Hakodate Dock, while N.Y.K., old, dropped ¥1.70, Nissan Steamship ¥1.20 and Uraga Dock ¥0.70. Among other heavy industrials, Hitachi Iron Works moved upward ¥0.30, its new ¥0.30, Komatsu Iron Yorks ¥0.40, Mitsubishi Mining ¥0.70, Tokyo Steel Works ¥0.80, Japan Steel Tubing ¥0.90, and Tekkosha ¥0.80.

The attention of jobbers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was focussed on a cheerful atmosphere of Oji Paper which jumped ¥8.00. Dealers rushed to bull the paper ware, well receiving an indication that the paper company would boost its capital in the near future. In the Miscellaneous group, Tokyo Automobile Industry advanced ¥0.30, Kotobuki Heavy Industries ¥2.00, Japan Soda ¥0.40, its new ¥0.50, Japan Oil ¥1.00 and Dai-Nippon Beer, new, ¥1.10.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥135.50, N.Y.K. ¥105.00, its new ¥90.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.10, its new ¥97.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		June	July
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....		....	157.1
Do. new (25)			97.1	97.2
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	90.0	d1.1	88.3	88.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	43.8	u .5	43.2	53.2
Toyo Rayon. new (50)	72.3	d .7	72.0	72.5
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	104.5	d1.5	105.1	105.5
Do. new (37½)	90.3	u .8	90.5	91.3
O. S. K. (50)	95.4	u .9	....	94.9
Do. new (37½)	95.3	u1.8	95.8	..
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.0	d .5	....	82.5
Do. new (25)	53.3	u .3	53.3	53.9
Uraga Dock (50)	97.2	d .7	97.5	98.0
Mitsubishi Heacy (50)	108.0	u .1	81.1	81.9
Hitachi Works (50)	74.5	u .2	....	75.1
Third Section				
Japan Automobile Ind.	73.6	u .3	74.0	74.9
Japan Nickel	49.5	d .2	....	50.0
Koto buki Heavy Ind	64.5	u2.0	65.0	65.7
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	68.4	....	67.0	68.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	135.6	136.0	135.5	135.5
N. Y. K., old	104.8	105.9	104.8	105.0
N. Y. K.. new	90.1	91.0	90.1	90.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	154.3	154.3	154.2	154.1
Do. new	97.1	97.6	97.1	97.4
Teikoku Rayon. n.	89.8	90.4	89.7	89.9
Osaka Stock. new.	73.6	74.0	73.6	[illegible]
Japan Steel Tube	74.9	75.1	74.9	74.9
Japan Oil	79.7	80.1	79.5	80.2
S. M Railway	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.5
Mitsubishi Heacy	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5
Hitachi Works	....	....	....	....
Japan Mining	59.1	59.2	59.2	....
Manchurian Ind	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

Production of Pepper in Southern Regions Holds Important Place in Farming Industry

Reviewing the long list of natural resources in the South, an editor of the Chugai Shogyo reveals in his Financial Memo that pepper, which is plentifully produced in the southern areas, holds a high market value by reason of its extensive use not only in sauce and sausage but also as raw materials for perfumery.

The editor goes on to write on this product as follows:

"Pepper produced in the southern areas may be classified into two species; one known as 'black pepper' and the other 'white pepper.' The former species bears fruit which is used after it is picked while still raw and then dried in the sun, and the latter yields seed which is used after it is taken out of the ripened meat of its fruit and then soaked in water and later dried in the sun.

"These species of pepper are produced mainly in the state of Acheh in the East Indies, and in western and south-eastern sections of Borneo, and are mostly cultivated by native inhabitants, there being very few plantations according to the estate system. The annual production during 1938 of the estates is estimated at 230 tons, while the production gained by the natives remains unascertainable though it is supposed that the natives' yields during the same year amounted to several hundred times the production realized on the estates. The volume of exports of the pepper from these areas represents 85 per cent of the world production, and it can safely be admitted that the world market of pepper is thus substantially influenced by the local output. As a matter of fact, exports from these areas in 1938 amounted to 54,502 tons. Below is given a table of destinations of shipments with respective figures of exports during the same year:

Destination	Black Papper tons	White Paper tons	Total tons
America	74.7	26.4	101.1
Singapore	5.7	28.0	33.7
England	3.4	13.0	16.4
Holland	2.5	11.3	13.8
Germany	1.1	12.2	13.3

F.I.C. Second Largest Center

"In spite of a slight fall in production in French Indo-China of late years, local production is still estimated at 6,500 tons a year. The colony is the second largest center in the production of pepper, of which 90 per cent is produced in the district of Cambodia and the balance in Cochin-China where Chinese are engaged in farm work. During 1939, pepper produced in these areas was shipped for export to the extent of 19,437 tons, mostly destined for France, and partly for French Settlements and America. This produce ranks next to rice, rubber, corn and tea in the list of staple products shipped from these areas.

"Though a time-honored branch of farming industry in Thailand, pepper cultivation has been on the decline for some years past due to the fluctuations of market prices, prevalence of injurious insects and the adversities experienced by local shippers in point of competition against the produce in the neighboring countries. It will be remembered, however, that Thailand produced 1,687 tons during 1933-1934, which found markets mostly in Singapore, Hongkong, Germany, Poland and Denmark. In Sarawak, pepper cultivation comes next to rubber in point of agricultural importance, production being centered around Kuching.

"On the banks of the Jang River is located a pepper farming company run by English enterprisers. This company shipped 2,914 tons during 1939, of which white pepper occupied over 90 per cent."

TO EXPORT FIBER MACHINES

Company to Be Formed in Osaka By End of Month Agreed

With a view to facilitating the exportation of machinery producing fiber-stuffs, promoters of a projected company met at the Doshisha Club recently, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

It was agreed among the promoters, continues the journal, that a company would be formed in Osaka by the end of this month and that the following statutes would constitute the sole object of this concern:

(1) To engage in the exportation of fiber-stuff producing machinery and parts.

(2) To engage in the exportation of subsidiary machinery and parts required for operation of the machinery referred to in the preceding item.

(3) To arrange supplies of materials required for the manufacturing of similar machinery.

(4) To explore new markets abroad.

(5) To establish necessary organs for the expansion of the company.

The company will start its activities in cooperation with the Japan Machinery Export Development Company.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	135.5	—1.10
N.Y.K., new, short-term.	90.1	—1.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.4	— .80
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

CAPITAL INCREASE NEEDED

Fujikoshi Steel Company Plans Production Expansion

In order to cope with the expanding scope of its activities, the Fujikoshi Steel Materials Company has decided to increase its capital from ¥51,600,000 to ¥105,000,000 and applied to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Tuesday for permission, according Domei.

It is understood that the company will allot the fresh fund made available by the present capital increase toward expansion of production of special steel as material for manufacturing machine tools and ball-bearings.

PLAN CONTROL BODY FOR AQUATIC ORGANS

Ordinance to Be Enacted by Convoking Article 18 of General Mobilization Law

With a view to consolidating all aquatic production enterprises into a single body, the Government has decided to enact the Aquatic Production Control Ordinance by convoking Article 18 of the General Mobilization Law, according to Domei. The draft ordinance, having been formulated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Cabinet Planning Board and the Legislation Board, will be promulgated in the Official Gazette on Wednesday, adds Domei.

Upon promulgation of this ordinance, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the competent ministry, will order the fishery industrialists to organize a corporation under the name Imperial Aquatic Production Control Company.

It is expected that, upon its formation about August this year, this corporation will be engaged in the following items of routine work according to a comprehensive plan in which will be drafted for general aquatic industries:

(1) To arrange leases of vessels and equipments.

(2) To make deliveries of necessary materials.

(3) To make investments and extend financial aids.

(4) To buy and sell aquatic products.

(5) To operate ice manufactories and provide cold-storage facilities.

It is also learned that another corporation will be organized for the control of several ocean fishery companies operating in the Northern seas and elsewhere.

The presidency of the two companies will be taken up by the present presidents of influential companies concerned.

According to the regulations for enforcement of the aforementioned ordinance, the term "aquatic industries" covers the following items:

(1) Fisheries based on international pacts.

(2) Fisheries conducted by mother ships.

(3) Net-hauling fisheries of specified crabs.

(4) Fisheries in Northern waters.

(5) Whaling by steam boats.

(6) Fisheries by steam-operated trollers.

(7) Fisheries in specified zones.

Soda Industry Favored

The salt fields in Kwantung Province, Manchoukuo, cover an extensive area of 18,000,000 tsubo and have an annual productive capacity of about 500,000 koku. Not only is it very easy to increase output but production cost is very moderate. Further, there is an ample supply of lime, sulphate of ammonia and fuel. Thus, Manchoukuo is favored with all the conditions necessary for the soda industry. With the laying of the solid foundation of the salt industry in May, 1936 there was brought into being a Manchoukuo Soda Company under Government supervision in Kanchengtzu, Dairen. Annual capacity of the company is 36,000, metric tons, one half of which is intended to meet all requirements in Manchoukuo and the other those in Japan and South China.

Surplus Gold Holdings Nightmare to U.S. As Huge Reserves Form Basis of Inflation

(Continued From Yesterday)

In the United States paper currency has already become inconvertible, but the value of gold is being maintained in the United States by an artificial method as explained in yesterday's portion of this article. The maintenance of gold value at $35 per ounce was regulated by the Gold Reserve Act legislated on January 30, 1934, on the basis of the Presidential message to Congress on January 15 of the same year.

However, the plethora of gold which might intoxicate simpletons and misers was not without punishment. In his work entitled "The Real Danger of our Gold" Harry Scherman, a well-known American economist, pointed out that the American people are being chased by a nightmare arising from the surplus hoarding of gold. He stated that anxiety is gradually mounting among the Americans over the fact that the United States is gathering a huge amount of gold into her vaults; they fear that the gold stored by their Government is shortly going to become valueless; that foreigners are gathering gold in the United States to as great an extent as possible for the purpose of carrying away American property or that, like silver, world Powers are going to discontinue the use of gold as a standard of value. The author, while admitting that these fears are based upon a lack of economic knowledge, concludes they are not, nevertheless, without foundation.

Problems Presented

Apart from these fears and anxieties of the American people, the surplus inflow of gold into the United States gives rise to the following three problems: first, it will increase the surplus reserves of banks which lead to the explosion of inflation; second, it will add fuel to the fire of the rising tendency of prices, thereby creating an undesirable boom; and third, on account of an accumulation of foreign capital it will make the United States economy very vulnerable.

That the aggrandizement of surplus gold reserves is becoming a source of constant headache to the United States Government can be clearly seen in the policies pursued by the United States in the past. The greatest reason for this is that once an inflationary explosion takes place, the huge amount of gold reserves will constitute itself the mother of an infernal credit inflation.

In order to cope with this possible situation the Washington authorities invoked Article 207 of the Banking Act which reads to the effect that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is empowered to alter the required amount of reserves for fixed deposits or current deposits of both of the member banks for the purpose of preventing venomous inflation or deflation of credit. By virtue of this article the United States was able to curtail the excess gold reserves to $1,900,000,000 at a stroke from $3,000,000,000 which existed in the year 1936.

Gold Reserves Increase

However, on account of the continued inflow of gold from abroad, the surplus gold reserves again began to climb. To meet this situation the United States inaugurated the inactive fund system in order to tie up incoming gold. As is well known, war drives capital to non-belligerent countries. With the outbreak of the European War a large amount of capital began to take flight to the United States from all parts of the world. For instance, the gold holdings in the United States as of August 30, 1939, stood at $16,638,000,000, from which it is clear that since then $6,000,000,000 worth of gold has flown into the United States, with the result that it has become all the more necessary to prevent increases in the surplus gold reserves by extending the application of the inactive fund system.

However, there is another problem to take into consideration. And that is, in order to increase the application of the inactive fund system, the Government must buy up gold with the result that it must float bonds in order to raise the fund with which to buy gold at large. This will only tend to increase the Government's debts.

Danger of Inflation

To make matters worse, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States Government introduced war budgets of astronomical figures, on account of which it is feared that the amount of Government bonds will reach $100,000 million. The danger of inflation is now discernible from every viewpoint. For the issuance of Government bonds it will be necessary to have surplus gold reserves, but owing to the fact that the present gold reserves are not sufficient to cover the issuance of any large amount of Government bonds, it will be necessary for the United States to make use of the inactive fund.

On the question of the vulnerability of the United States economy consequent upon a great inflow of gold from foreign countries, Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System stated the following in his article contributed to Fortune some time ago. He said that the existence of a large amount of foreign capital in the United States will be a great menace to American neutrality and stabilization of domestic economy in case of the outbreak of a war abroad. He also said that, while acquisition of the purchasing power of foreign countries and purchases of foreign materials will become very difficult under wartime conditions, it is quite clear from past examples that foreign countries will try to mobilize the assets of their own respective nationals in the United States, and the conversion of these assets in the United States into gold will greatly disturb the American commodity and security markets, thereby interfering with American neutrality.

Inflow Ceased

However, with the participation of the United States in the second World War, the inflow of gold into the United States seems to have ceased, and as a matter of fact an outflow of gold from America seems to have begun. Therefore, the fears entertained by Marriner Eccles do not seem to be warranted in the present case. However, has the storm of goldphobia subsided with this. The problem is not so easy.

Earlier in this article it was conjectured that the United States would be faced with the necessity of preventing aggrandizement in surplus gold reserves. But, the latest foreign dispatches indicate a decrease in the surplus gold reserves and reduction in the power of assimilation of Government bonds in the United States. On March 25 of this year the surplus gold reserves in the United States stood at $2,850,000,000, showing the marked decrease of $2,400,000,000 as compared with the amount of the surplus gold reserve existing last fall and a reduction of as much as $4,100,000,000 as compared with the amount of the surplus gold reserves extant in the fall of 1940.

Of course, one cannot persuade himself to think that the United States which has gold to the tune of $22,600,000,000 will be unable to replenish speedily any shortage in the surplus gold reserves, nor is it warrantable to think that the power of absorption of gold in the United States will be exhausted at once, because she is in a position to make use of the inactive fund.

Government Bonds

In a way, the reduction in the amount of surplus gold reserves will serve to prevent the danger of inflation, but in the event of issuing Government bonds against the surplus gold reserves, it is quite possible that inflation will take place in America from an entirely different source. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the United States continues to use gold for settlement of international payments and in view of the fact that excess of imports from the Latin-American countries will continue to exist, gold holdings by the United States are bound to decrease.

How is the United States going to use her gold for the issuance of Government bonds to meet the war expenses and for settlement of international payments in the future? And what inconsistency may arise in the meantime that will affect America's economy? These are very interesting problems.

While the days of gold seem to be numbered as is strongly emphasized by Germany and Italy, as long as the United States maintains the value of gold, America will be wedded to gold.

Therefore, if and when the war comes to an end, America is bound to shoulder the financial burden of gold. In order to recognize the value of gold as the backing for paper currency, which is the original mission of gold reserves, it would be necessary to devaluate the value of gold, Ludwig Count Schwerin von Krosigk, the German Minister of Finance recently pointed out. Can the United States have recourse to such steps?

Furthermore, if the United States wishes to continue to use gold as the medium for settlement of international payments, the redistribution of gold among the world Powers would become necessary. In short, it would not be too much to say that the United States is gold-bound by gold in every sense of the word.

Whither goeth America and gold? This throws an interesting question to world economy and at the same time constitutes a constant source of trouble to the United States and is a subject worthy of close attention.

RUBBER CONTROL BODY UNDER CONSIDERATION

Company to Have Two-Fold Purpose of Governing Imports And Sales Prices

A scheme is now afoot to organize a company to control the importers and dealers of raw rubber as well as market prices which are liable to fluctuate according to the relations between the volume of imports and delivery conditions, reveals the Nippon Kogyo.

The projected company will be created under the provisional name "Nippon Yunyu Nama-Gomu Tosei Kaisha" (Imported Raw Rubber Control Company of Japan), jointly capitalized by importers and dealers concerned, observes the paper.

It is expected that the company will take up the two-fold routine of the importation and the sale of raw rubber, and that prices of sales to consumers will be unified, predicts the paper.

The paper continues to indicate that the Commerce and Industry Ministry plans to hold the third meeting of the parties interested in the expansion of rubber industries, at the Denki Club, Yuraku-cho, from 10 a.m. May 22, when leading civilians interested will be invited to exchange views with several officials connected with the Commerce and Industry Ministry concerning the following questions:

(1) Classification of rubber industries and of productive percentages according to territories concerned.

(2) Expansion of the classification referred to in Item (1).

(3) Organization of institution for production and collection of rubber in the rubber producing countries and of institutions for trade with Japan proper.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1942

Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association

The latest political development of importance is seen in the form of the Yokusan Seiji Kai or Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association which was organized on Wednesday. The circumstances in which this organization was developed and the facility with which it was brought to realization are really impressive to all who still remember the not remote past when the political field was shared by half a dozen or more parties which struggled for the chance of ascending to power.

The birth of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association must be noted for more than one reason. The scheme is significant of a basic and drastic change in the political structure of the country which was accomplished without friction or difficulty. The whole process by which the political structure of the country so easily and readily was reconstructed can be understandable only to those who understand the true idealism of national politics and hold their country's true interests above all consideration in any supreme test.

While the political parties were under a cloud, it was fashionable to catalogue commissions and omissions against them. But in justice to them it must be said that even when party politics were strong, there was no question of disagreement on the vital issues of the country. Even when parties, cliques, and factions strove for their interests, each for itself, and had differences which often made their struggles bitter and intense, never were they found in disagreement where any fundamental policy of the country was concerned. They were never guilty of thoughts or acts contrary to the true polity of the country. The differences and contentions that often raged between political groups only concerned methods or means of proceeding with national policies. This peculiar and consistent feature of party politics in the country provided the conditions which made possible such a great political change as we have just seen in the emergence of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The present Association, upon coming into being, issued a statement giving four points of principle as the basis on which it is to stand and shape its work. Its primary object, it is stated, is "to consolidate country-wise political powers on the basis of the true principle of Assistance to Imperial rule and to carry the war of Greater East Asia to its end." This is a clear-cut expression of the fundamental principle by which the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is animated. The new political structure which assumed shape in the form of the present Association proposes to unite under its wings the minds of 100 millions as one unit and go forward to the accomplishment of the undertaking, the like of which has never been conceived in the history of the nation. By taking this high resolve the Association, it is believed, will conform with the great spirit and aim of Assistance to Imperial rule.

In other words, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, although it will deal with politics, will not interest itself in any political issues such as once occupied the minds of politicians. The Association will give direction to the minds of the nation so as to follow the high road to the goal of national policy. Its work will be directed to the end of uniting the nation in one cause of loyal service. In the basic conception it must be differentiated from any political idea like "one party for one country."

The second point given as the Association's principle is "to aim at establishment of an Imperial Rule Assistance Diet in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution." This is a clear reaffirmation of the principle that the popular legislature should function as an organ representative of the total minds of the nation. The minds of people are to be moved by a centripetal force with the Diet as the center. By this direction the popular minds are to be truly reflected in the Government of the country. In sum, all political units, divisions and groups such as formerly were seen, are to be unified into one body which should operate as a corollary to the Government. To make such work possible, the Association itself is first to achieve perfect accord and unity within itself.

As a matter of fact, the Association admittedly embraces within itself what were formerly parties and cliques as well as "new political forces." But these heterogeneous elements mean no internal division. The Association had simply to bring in diverse elements in order to be comprehensive as it proposed. When these divergent elements are brought into full accord and their efforts are fused in unison, the Association is to develop a characteristic such as has never been seen in the political annals of any country.

The power of the political movement which is to develop through the present Association is to be derived from its close relationship with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. It may be pointed out that the new Association is under the direction and management of men who concurrently hold similar offices in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Of the popular attitude shown toward the new political structure proposed for the country there can be no question. It was clearly evinced in the recent election, by the unprecedentedly large percentage of votes cast and by the qualities of men elected to the House. The profound and widespread interest taken in political affairs can only be explained by the appreciation of the object with which the current war is being waged.

Before the general election was decided upon, it was regarded as a hazardous undertaking, the country being in the midst of a titanic war. But as the election turned out and its outcome has now led to the creation of the Political Association through which the whole nation is to support and cooperate with the Government, the whole scheme has been attended with success quite unique in significance and character. But this success would hardly have been possible but for the conviction by which the minds of all Japanese are united in the cause they are to push to its final accomplishment.

The Seasons of India

Within the boundaries of India almost any extreme of climate that is known to the tropics or the temperate zone can be found. It is influenced from outside by two adjoining areas. On the north, the Himalaya range and the plateau of Afghanistan give it a continental climate; on the south the ocean gives it an oceanic climate. The continental type of weather prevails over almost the whole of India from December to May, and the oceanic type from June to November, thus giving rise to the two great divisions of the year, the dry season northeast monsoon, and the rainy season or southwest monsoon. India thus becomes the type of a tropical monsoon climate.

The Indian year may be divided into four seasons: the cold season, including the months of January and February; the hot season, comprising the months of March, April and May; the southwest monsoon period, including the months of June, July, August, September and October; and the retreating monsoon period, including the months of November and December. The temperature is nearly constant in southern India the whole year round, but in northern India the variation is very large.

In the cold season the mean temperature averages about 30° F. lower in the Punjab than in southern India. In the Punjab, the United Provinces, and northern India generally the climate from November to February resembles that of the Riviera, with a brilliant cloudless sky and cool dry weather. This is the time for the tourist to visit India. The hot season begins about the middle of March, when there is a steady rise in temperature, until the break of the rains in June. In May the highest temperatures are found in Upper Sind, northwest Rajputana, and southwest Punjab. At Jacobabad the thermometer sometimes rises to 125° in the shade.

Climate of Celebes Hot

The climate of Celebes is hot, but is tempered by sea winds, which reach every part. Mean temperature ranges between 86° and 72°, with absolute extremes of 94° and 66°: it falls to below 50° at high altitudes on the mountains. At Palu, on the west coast, rainfall averages only 20.92 in., as compared with 116.11 at Macassar, whilst Menado and Gorontalo, both in the north-eastern peninsula, average, the former 106.48 in., and the latter 47.45 only. Macassar averages 132 rainy days annually; Palu only 77.

A Year Ago Today

May 22, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Diplomatic relations between Vichy and London were broken off, a London dispatch reports. General de Gaulle's forces which have been active in Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, Gabon and the Cameroons are now making energetic preparations to resist the threatened Vichy attempt to regain the French colonies.

A Domei dispatch from an undisclosed base in China reports that Japanese Naval aces raided Ipin, Chengtu and Lianshan in Szechuan Province and destroyed a number of enemy warplanes.

Following the first reports of Germany's unprecedented glider invasion of Crete, military experts in London predict that the Nazis will follow it up with a large-scale landing from the sea. After first sending parachute troops to disorganize the rear of the British Army, the Nazis will attempt to approach the coast by sea under protection of a heavy air armada, it was said.

U.S. CHARGES OF INFRINGEMENT OF HAGUE CONVENTION BLASTED

Americans Were Fully Prepared for War as Early as November 27, 1941, Owen's of Inquiry Reveals

By HARUKAZU NAGAOKA
Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

The Anglo-American nations still persist that Japan's attacks on Pearl Harbor and Malaya on December 8, 1941, were in direct violation of the Third Convention of the Hague. Their criticism is based on their unilateral interpretations of the legal implications of the convention. They seem to be taking shelter behind simulated legality to cover up their own dismal failures to stave off Japanese assaults.

With a view to exploding the myth of their allegation, it is desirable that the entire framework of the convention should be analyzed in its right perspective, without any bias or prejudice. It was during the Second Peace Conference held at the Hague from June 15 to October 18, 1907, that 14 conventions and a declaration were adopted. The third of the 14 conventions, which was in respect of the opening of hostilities, after its approval by the conference came to be known as the Third Convention of the Hague relative to the Opening of Hostilities. Its principal articles are as follows:

Article 1. The Contracting Powers recognize that hostilities shall not be allowed to open among themselves without a non-equivocal communication made in advance in the form of a declaration of war with reasons therefor or an ultimatum including a conditional declaration of war.

Article 2. The state of war shall be notified without delay to the neutral Powers, on whom it shall not be effective before they have received the notification. The notification may be made by telegraph. Any neutral Power shall not be able to claim an absence of notification when it is established that the said Power has been aware of the actual state of war.

Draft Convention Introduced

The writer, who was then a member of the Secretariate of the **Second Peace Conference, remembers well the circumstances** leading to the conclusion of the Third Convention of the Hague at the conference. The draft convention was introduced by the French delegate, and the conference adopted Article 1 of it, as proposed by France, without any modification even in its phraseology. The convention was signed and ratified not only by Japan, but also by America and Britain. Inasmuch as the French draft did not make any reference to the interval of time between the notification and the opening of hostilities, the Netherlands delegate proposed an amendment to Article I which stated:

The Contracting Powers recognize that hostilities shall not be allowed to open among themselves unless twenty-four hours have elapsed after a non-equivocal communication has reached the adversary Government or Governments in the form of a declaration of war with reasons therefor or an ultimatum including a conditional declaration.

The Netherlands delegate took a strong exception to the words "a non-equivocal communication made in advance," pointing out that they would have no meaning at all, because the requirement stipulated by the convention would be met, if the communication was made an hour before the troops crossed the frontier, nay a half-hour before or a still less time before. The Netherlands delegate's contention was refuted by the French delegate, who declared:

The term communication in advance means that the communication must precede the opening of hostilities. Any Power will be permitted to open hostilities as soon as its communication has reached its enemy. The requirements of modern warfare do not allow a demand to be made of an attacking Power for more time than absolutely necessary to enable its enemy to be informed of the impending attack.

Amendment Rejected

When the Netherlands amendment was put to vote, it was rejected by 16 to 13 votes with five countries abstaining from voting. Not only Japan, but America and Britain, too, were included among those countries which voted against the Netherlands amendment.

From this retrospective analysis, it will be observed that the Third Convention of the Hague is nothing but an empty gesture on the part of international Powers. Although its preamble contains a praiseworthy stipulation that "it is necessary for the security of peaceful relations that hostilities shall not be opened without an advance notification," the convention itself is open to criticism for entertaining lofty aims without the backing of a sound proposition.

In regard to the obligation that hostilities shall not be opened without a previous notification, a speech made by the United States delegate, General Porter, must not be overlooked. He, among other things, said:

The above (Article I) is justified in connection with offensive hostilities. The fixed policy, however, of the United States Government consists in investing the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with Constitutional powers to exercise the right to defend the territory and properties of the United States in case of a hostile invasion, as well as the right to safeguard national defense at any time and at any place.

Put in plain language, the American delegate, in accepting the Third Convention of the Hague, made an explicit reservation that the United States should not be bound by it in case she rose in arms in self-defense. The Second Peace Conference not only raised no objection to the American reservation, but regarded it as reasonable. This point is very important and should be borne in mind in dealing with the case in question.

Reasons Lucidly Explained

The reasons which prompted Japan to open hostilities against America and the British Empire were lucidly explained in the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war. The most immediate and important factors which necessitated Japan's military actions against America and Britain were the complete severance of economic relations with Japan by America, Britain and their allies, and strengthening of the anti-Japanese encirclement front with Manila and Singapore as its pivotal points. . . .

By initiating an economic warfare against Japan through the freezing of her assets, the Anglo-American nations without any legal or moral justification took more than a warlike step against a neutral State. This total economic blockade of Japan was, in its final effect, more than a declaration of war. . . .

The fact that Japan, patiently bearing the Anglo-American economic boycott, conducted negotiations with the United States lasting more than four months for the peaceful settlement of the Pacific problem, clearly illustrated her good intention in the face of serious provocations. If Japan was not desirous of maintaining peace in the Pacific, she should have opened hostilities against America and Britain immediately following the freezing of her assets, which constituted a causus belli. . . .

The United States Government was fully aware that the so-called basis for negotiation, which it submitted to Japan on November 26, was by far the most unreasonable one. Hence it played for time to meet all possible eventualities which would occur, as a result of the possible worsening of the situation on and after November 26.

Warned of Possible Danger

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, on November 27, the day after America submitted her basic terms to Japan, warned Major-General Walter Campbell Short, then Commander of the American air force in Hawaii, and Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, then Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet, against the possible danger of an attack by Japanese armed Forces. The truth about this military alertness was clearly indicated in foreign press dispatches in reporting the findings of the Special Board of Inquiry, which investigated into the causes of the Pearl Harbor debacle.

From this analysis of the Pacific issue, it is more than obvious that the United States by imposing impossible terms on Japan left no room for compromise. Had the things been left as they were, Japan would have been confronted with a situation which would have defied all her attempts for self-salvation. This is the reason why she had to resort to arms as a measure of self-defense. Just as the United States has the right to safeguard her national defense "at any place and at any time" as declared by General Porter before the Second Peace Conference at the Hague, Japan has the same legal right to safeguard her national existence even by means of arms.

It is undeniable that the Anglo-American Powers compelled Japan to invoke her right of self-defense. Therefore, their accusation that Japan has violated the Third Convention of the Hague by attacking Pearl Harbor and Malaya at the outset of the Pacific war is entirely unfounded and irrelevant. This convention, relative to the opening of hostilities, has no connection with the Pacific war, which is defensive in character, the responsibility for the outbreak of which rests entirely on the shoulders of Britain and America for their uncalled-for warlike preparations against Japan. (For full text, See Contemporary Japan)

Boners

Many rocks contain the fossil footprints of fishes.

• • •

Gender is how you tell that a man is masculine, feminine or neuter.

• • •

Hors de combat means a warhorse.

• • •

During the Napoleonic Era the crowned heads of Europe were trembling in their shoes.

• • •

Bigotry is having two wives at the same time.

• • •

The chief cause of divorce is marriage.

• • •

Open shop is better than closed shop because of the ventilation.

• • •

Rotation of crops is so that they can get the sun on all sides.

• • •

Air that contains more than 100 per cent carbolic acid is harmful to our health.

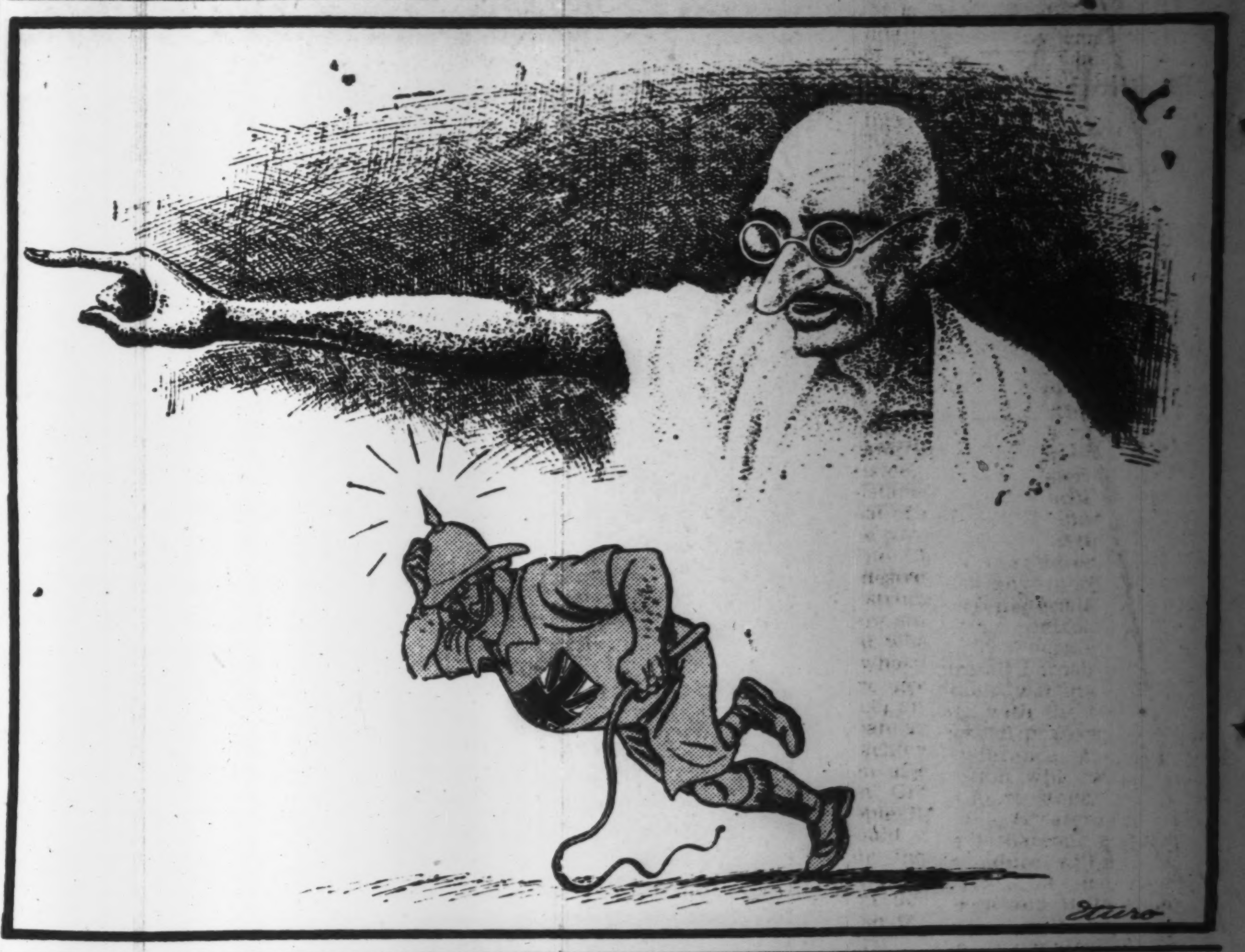
• • •

Natural immunity is catching a disease without the aid of a physician.

• • •

The Acropolis of Athens contained the Parthian, the Erectum, and the Esophagus, a temple to the war-god.

This Way Out



LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Open Thou Thy Door of Mercy

By Hemantabala Dutt

All my guilt of old, sin upon sin, put far, far away. Give, O Lord, give in my heart the melody of a new song.

To stir to life my withered, unfeeling heart, near to death and poor, play thy melody on the bina, taking ever a new tune.

As in Nature thy sweetness overflows, so let thy compassion wake in my heart.

In the midst of all things may thy loving face float before my eyes. May no rebel thought against thy wish ever wake in my heart.

Day, by day, before I set foot in life's forest, may I crave thy blessing and so advance, my Lord.

Setting thy commands upon my head, may I with unfaltering care accomplish my every task in the remembrance of thy feet.

Giving to thee the fruit of my task fulfilled, at the end of day may my wearied spirit and body find rest.

Hurrying have I come from far away, knowing thee compassionate. A hundred hindrances there were to my coming. How many thorns fill the path to my goal. So, today, behold! my heart is wounded, my life is dark. Hurrying have I come from far away, knowing thee compassionate.

Open thou thy door of mercy. My raft of life drifts on the boundless ocean. Fearlessness art thou, and ever powerful. Nought have I, I am weak and poor. My heart is thirsting for thy lotus feet. The day is now far spent. Open thou thy door of mercy. My raft of life drifts on the boundless ocean.

The Dancer

By Nirupama Debi

Lo! the heavy rain has come! With loosened tresses densely dark, lo! the sky is covered. Lightnings rend the thick darkness over the mountains. All around, to my heart's content, I see that beauty has burst forth. See, frolicsome, she pours forth her loveliness in a thousand streams! Her raiment, hastily flung around her in disarray, mad passion in her eyes, with the voice of the papiya, full of sweetness and pity, she sings.

Slowly move her feet. Slipping, falls her loosely hanging scarf. Her heart throbs with tumultuous feeling. As if a flood of beauty overflows, her green jacket of emerald grass displays the hue of her radiant beauty all around.

The anklets on her feet, keeping time, ring out in swift succession, as if they were sweet symbals. Round her lovely throat hangs her chain of emerald parrots. The rain has ceased and she garbs herself in silken robes broidered with diamond raindrops.

She gladdens the eye. On the teetops birds play on golden tambourines. Is the dancer dancing in Indra's hall, casting restless glances here and there? Urbasi puts off the chain of jewels from her breast.

How gay her laughter! How fair a dance her tinkling footsteps weave! Her bracelets and bangles circle glittering. She is girdled with melody of murmuring swans. For her eath and sky swoon away, overflowing with love.

Her hands touched the bina and by her spell enthralled my infatuated heart. Tears stream from my eyes; infatuation floods my heart. The witch today has melted my timid heart. Lo! the heavy rain has come.

An Equivalent Term

Backsheesh: An Oriental term for a present of money; gratuity or tip.

• • •

Better-Half: As a nickname for wife this term made its first appearance in English literature in Sidney's "Arcadia" (1580), but probably is of more ancient Oriental origin.

ACQUISITION OF RESOURCES IS MERELY FIRST STEP IN WAR

Shozo Nakashima of Army Press Section Places Much Importance on Development of South

A temporary finale was brought to the stage of the armed conflict of the Japanese Forces with the fall of Singapore and the unconditional surrender of Rangoon, the capital city of Burma, as well as the reduction of East Indies.

Reviewing this from the military standpoint, the successive victories mean that the Japanese Forces have crushed the so-called ABCD lines, with which Britain and America attempted to blockade Japan.

Moreover, from the economic standpoint, it may be said that Japan has succeeded in obtaining a firm grip over the different resources in the Japanese-occupied areas. So far, the war-material resources found in Japan, Manchoukuo and China have not been sufficient to meet the war demands of Japan, but with the acquirement of the new resources in the occupied areas there is no need of Japan worrying about any possible shortages in the future. The only problem now remaining to be settled is how these resources are to be developed. The transportation and distribution of the products will also have to be studied. At any rate, Japan has now gained such a position whereby it could emerge victorious over the enemy from both the military and economic standpoints. However, what should be taken into consideration here is that Japan, by its victories thus far won, only met the minimum requirements for what is indispensable for the prosecution of a protracted war. Thus wrote Shozo Nakashima of the Army Press Section in the May issue of "Nippon." He continues:

To Crush Anglo-Saxons

The great objective of the Greater East Asia War is to crush America, Britain and Chungking. The consolidation of the southern regions through the achievements of war is none other than a preliminary step leading to the prosecution of the current war. In other words, it is not the objective of the War but only a means for its prosecution.

There is no denying the fact that the Japanese Forces have succeeded in driving the British and American forces out of East Asia, but this does not mean that Japan has won the war. The victories so far won are but partial and therefore the people should not be immersed in exaltation over them. The successful conclusion of the current War of Greater East Asia cannot be brought about until the American and British forces are entirely wiped out.

The different vantage points the Japanese Forces thus far occupied or the various fields on which they are actually engaged in war at present are, by right, possessions of the East Asiatic peoples, which had been wrested from them by the Americans and Britons by unlawful invasion. Although the aggressive Americans and Britons already have been driven away from these areas, this must not be taken to mean that they have been entirely wiped out from them.

Big Appropriations

No doubt the resources in southeastern Asia had been assuming an important role for America and Britain before they were wrested from their hands by the Japanese Forces. The loss of these resources should not be taken to mean that America and Britain will be exhausted or discouraged in continuing their resistance against the Japanese Forces. To be sure, England, which has more territorial possessions than any other country in the world, and America, which has the greatest resources among all the countries of the world, will make use of and mobilize their respective resources and pecuniary power in the hope of prosecuting a decisive war against Japan.

With America and Britain combined, it is said that their war appropriations amount to a fabulous sum of $140,000,000,000 or ¥500,000,000,000, the largest war expenditures ever expended by any country. It may be that this stupendous sum may not be raised according to plans but we cannot overlook the fact that their fighting power may, to a certain extent, be augmented.

Thus it is not an easy task to stage a decisive war with America and Britain as both have tremendous amount of resources. To emerge victorious over them Japan should develop and fully mobilize whatever resources it has at present and fight vigorously.

Again the capture alone of resources in the southern regions does not mean any expansion of Japan's economic power. They must be developed, mobilized and utilized so as to strengthen the national defense of Japan. If the development of these resources cannot be smoothly carried out, it would be doubtful whether Japan would be able to crush America and Britain.

Develop Resources

The main objective of the prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia must lie in the development and utilization of the resources. Doubtless, petroleum, rubber, tin, tungsten, manganese, are essential. The development of these resources is of course not an easy task, for much efforts will be required.

Thought must be given also to the fact that great efforts and labor are required for transporting and distributing the necessities of life to the different localities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under the circumstances, we cannot expect an immediate increase in the supplies of these necessities at home. indeed for the next several years we cannot expect any increase in the distribution of materials or alleviation of economic control.

The 100,000,000 people of Japan should endure all hardships and privations in their wartime livelihood and cooperate with the Government for the successful prosecution of the war. The endurance of each hardship or privation will not be futile, for it is one more stone laid to the foundation of a Greater East Asia. I am confident that our grim determination to endure will eventually enable us to win a decisive war against America and Britain.

Thus, it seems as if the War is a war for acquiring materials, but a victory or defeat in a war cannot be decided by resources or economy alone for final victory hangs also on the will and determination of the populace.

Way of Construction

Finally what I want to discuss is the disposal of the China Affair on which is premised the proposed construction of new order in East Asia.

The China Affair has been continuing for more than five years, and Chiang Kai-shek, although quite exhausted, is still putting up futile resistance against Japan. The disposal of this incident may take some time yet.

The China Affair was not a war of destruction but was a war for construction. During the five long years since the outbreak of the incident what have we done? Contrary to what the enemy had expected we have greatly increased the armed force and the national power of Japan and thus we have been able to achieve unparalleled war results soon after the outbreak of the current Greater East Asia War. As people living in the Showa era we should realize our glorious duty, bear indelibly in our mind our privilege, and continue with the grim determination to fight to the finish the current Greater East Asia War.

The Wise Man

A Negro applied at a stable for the job as helper.

"I suppose you know everything about horses?"

"Oh, yas, suh. I been handlin' hawses all my life."

"Know how to feed 'em in condition, hitch up a rig an' all?"

"Yas suh ree bob!"

"I suppose you're familiar with mules?"

The Negro shook his head impressively. "Boss, I knows too much about mules to get familiar wid dem!"